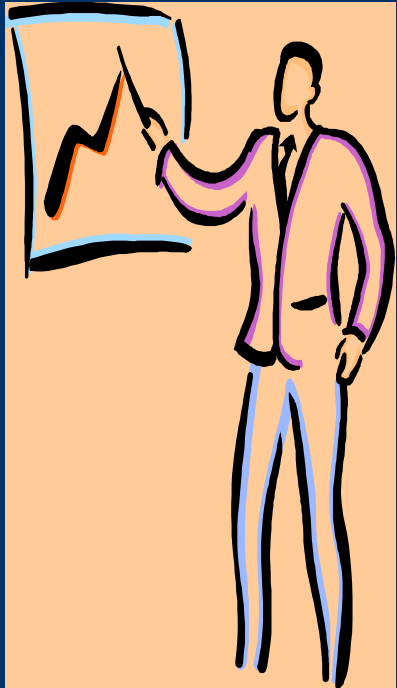


# ***The Verdicts Are In***

**Douglas B. Marlowe, J.D., Ph.D.**

***National Association of Drug Court  
Professionals***



# ***Adult Drug Courts***

<b>Citation</b>	<b>Institution</b>	<b>Number of Drug Courts</b>	<b>Crime Reduced on Avg. by . . .</b>
<b>Wilson et al. (2006)</b>	<b>Campbell Collaborative</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>14% to 26%</b>
<b>Latimer et al. (2006)</b>	<b>Canada Dept. of Justice</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>14%</b>
<b>Shaffer (2006)</b>	<b>University of Nevada</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>9%</b>
<b>Lowenkamp et al. (2005)</b>	<b>University of Cincinnati</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>8%</b>
<b>Aos et al. (2006)</b>	<b>Washington State Inst. for Public Policy</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>8%</b>

# ***Other Outcomes***

GAO

United States Government Accountability Office

Report to Congressional Committees

February 2005

## **ADULT DRUG COURTS**

**Evidence Indicates  
Recidivism  
Reductions and Mixed  
Results for Other  
Outcomes**



**G A O**

Accountability \* Integrity \* Reliability

GAO-05-219

# Other Outcomes

GAO

United States Government Accountability Office  
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February 2005

## ADULT DRUG COURTS

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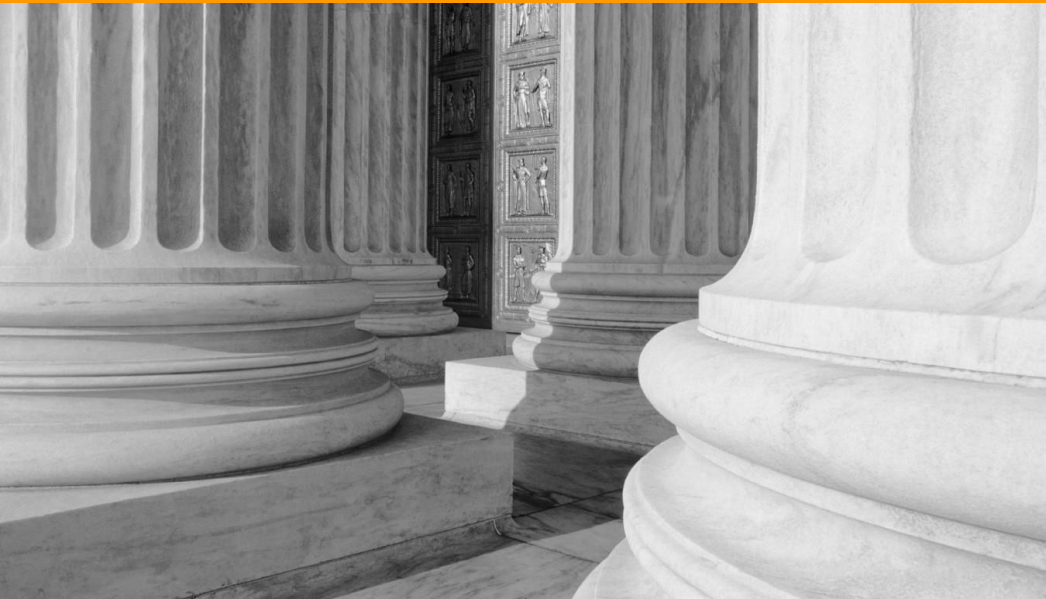
*Unfinished business*



GAO-05-219

# Do Drug Courts Reduce Crime and Produce Psychosocial Benefits?

## Methodology and Results From the MADCE



**Michael Rempel and Mia Green**  
**Center for Court Innovation**

Presented at the ASC 2009 Annual  
Conference, Philadelphia, PA, November  
5, 2009

*The views expressed are those of the authors and should not be attributed to The Urban Institute, its trustees, or its funders.*



# MADCE Research Design

## ■ Drug Court vs. Comparison Sites

- Drug Court: 23 sites in 7 regions ( $n = 1,156$ )
- Comparison: 6 sites in 4 regions ( $n = 625$ )

## ■ Repeated Measures

- Interviews at entry, 6 months & 18 months
- Oral fluids drug test at 18 months
- Official recidivism records at 24 months

# Drug Use at 18 Months

	Drug Court	Comparison Group
	N=951	N=523
<b><u>Overall Drug Use - Previous Year</u></b>		
Any drug use - eight drugs	56%**	76%
Any serious drug use	41%**	58%
Days of use/month - eight drugs	2.1***	4.8
Days of serious use/month	1.1***	2.3
<b><u>Any Use by Drug - Previous Year</u></b>		
Marijuana	23%*	36%
Alcohol	47%**	67%
Heavy alcohol ( $\geq 4$ -5 drinks/day)	29%	42%
Cocaine	19%*	24%
Heroin	5%	7%
Amphetamine	3%	9%
Hallucinogens	3%+	6%
Prescription drugs (illegal use)	6%**	15%
Methadone (illegal use)	2%**	4%

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**\*\* $p < .01$**



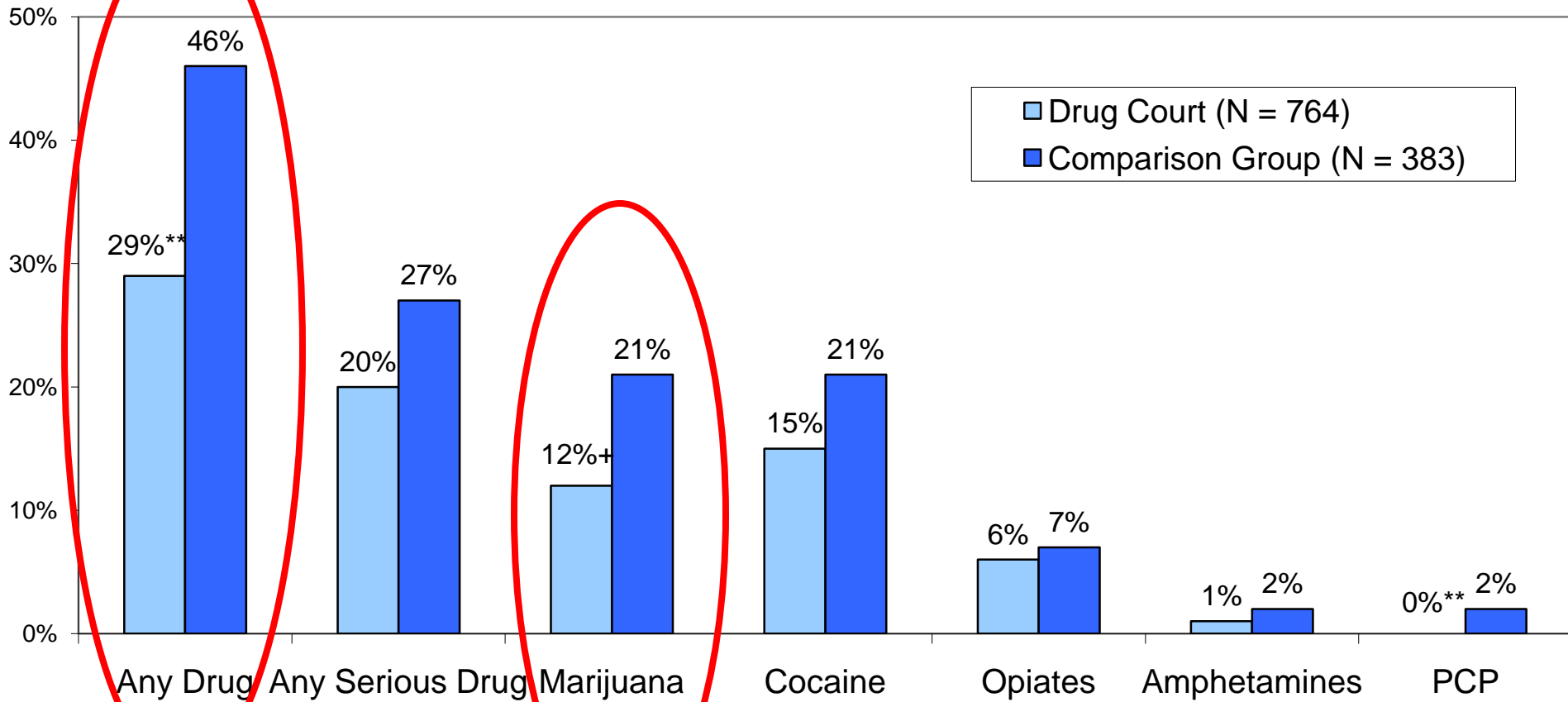
**URBAN INSTITUTE**  
Justice Policy Center

**RTI**  
INTERNATIONAL

CENTER  
FOR  
COURT  
INNOVATION



# Saliva Test Results at 18 Months



+ p < .10, \* p < .05, \*\* p < .01, \*\*\* p < .001.



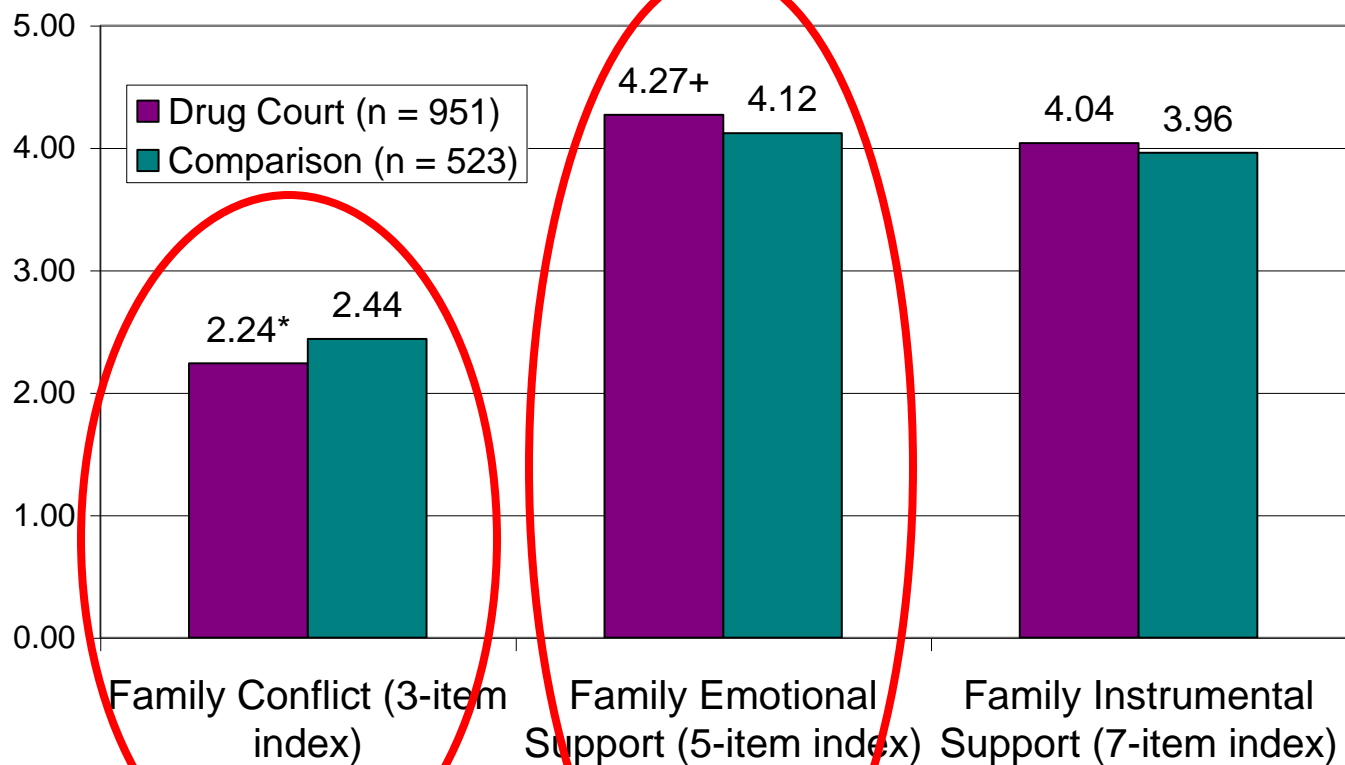
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COURT  
INNOVATION

# Family Relationships

## Family Relationships at 18 Months (1-5 Scales)



+  $p < .10$  \*  $p < .05$  \*\*  $p < .01$  \*\*\*  $p < .001$

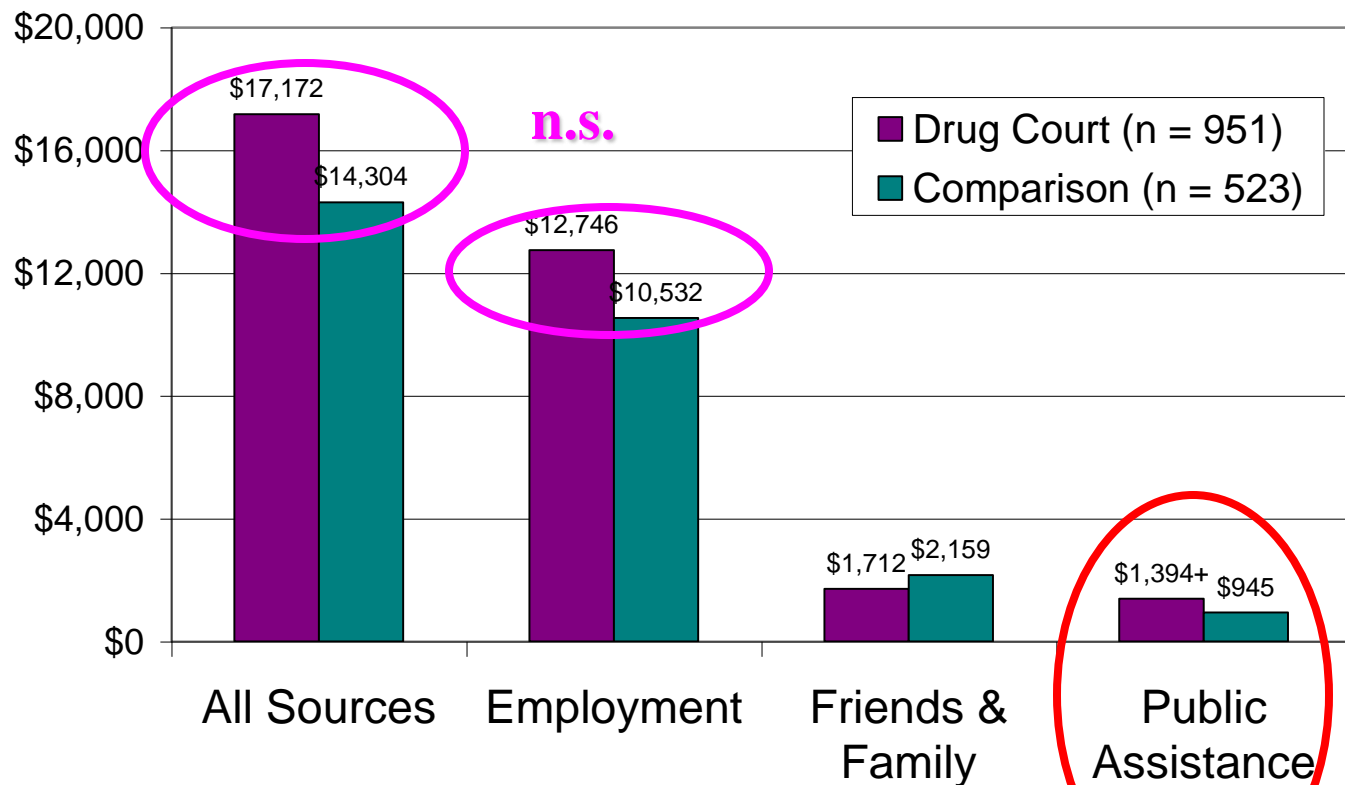


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# Annual Income

## Annual Income at 18 Months

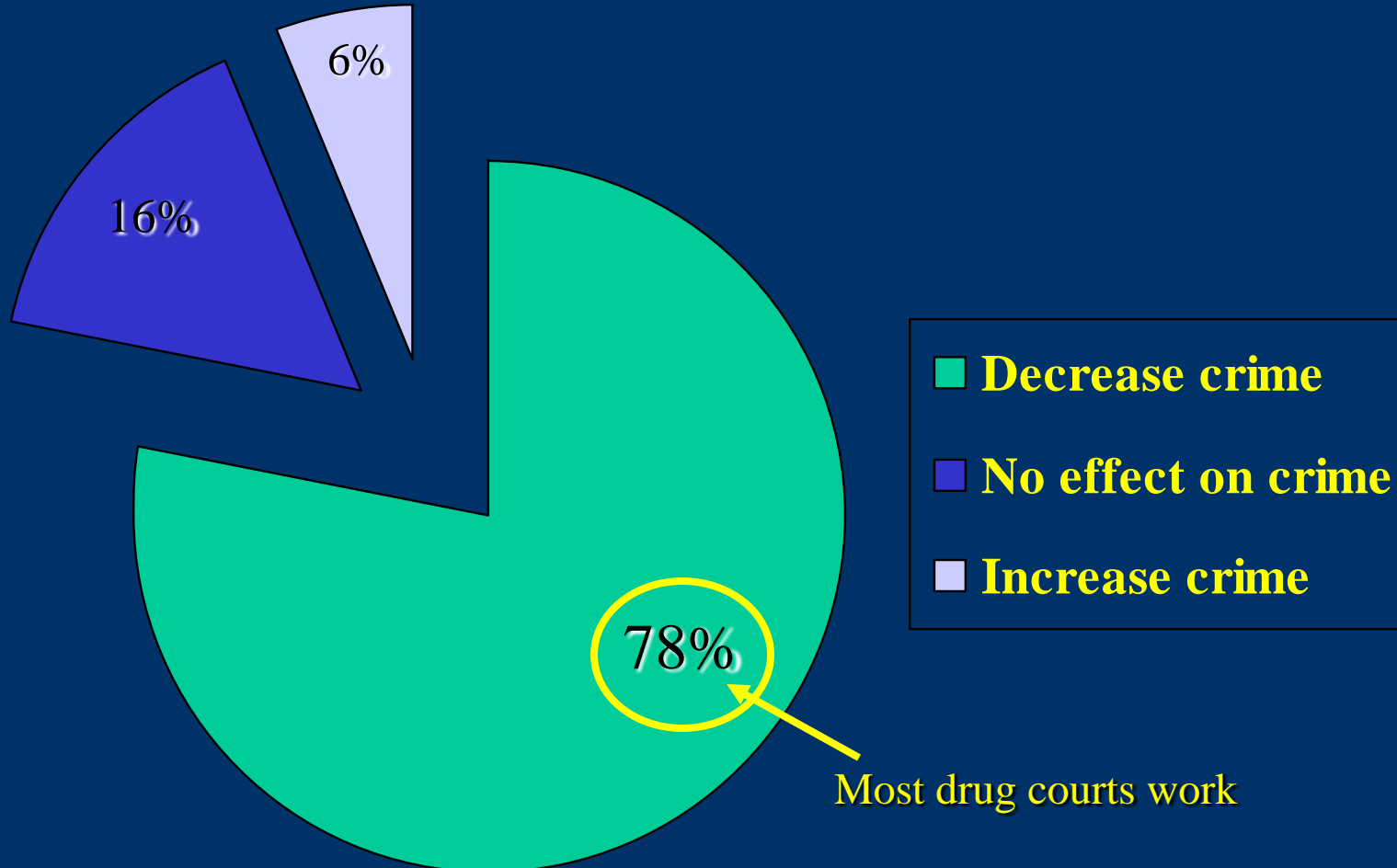


+ p < .10 \* p < .05 \*\* p < .01 \*\*\* p < .001

# ***Variable Effects***

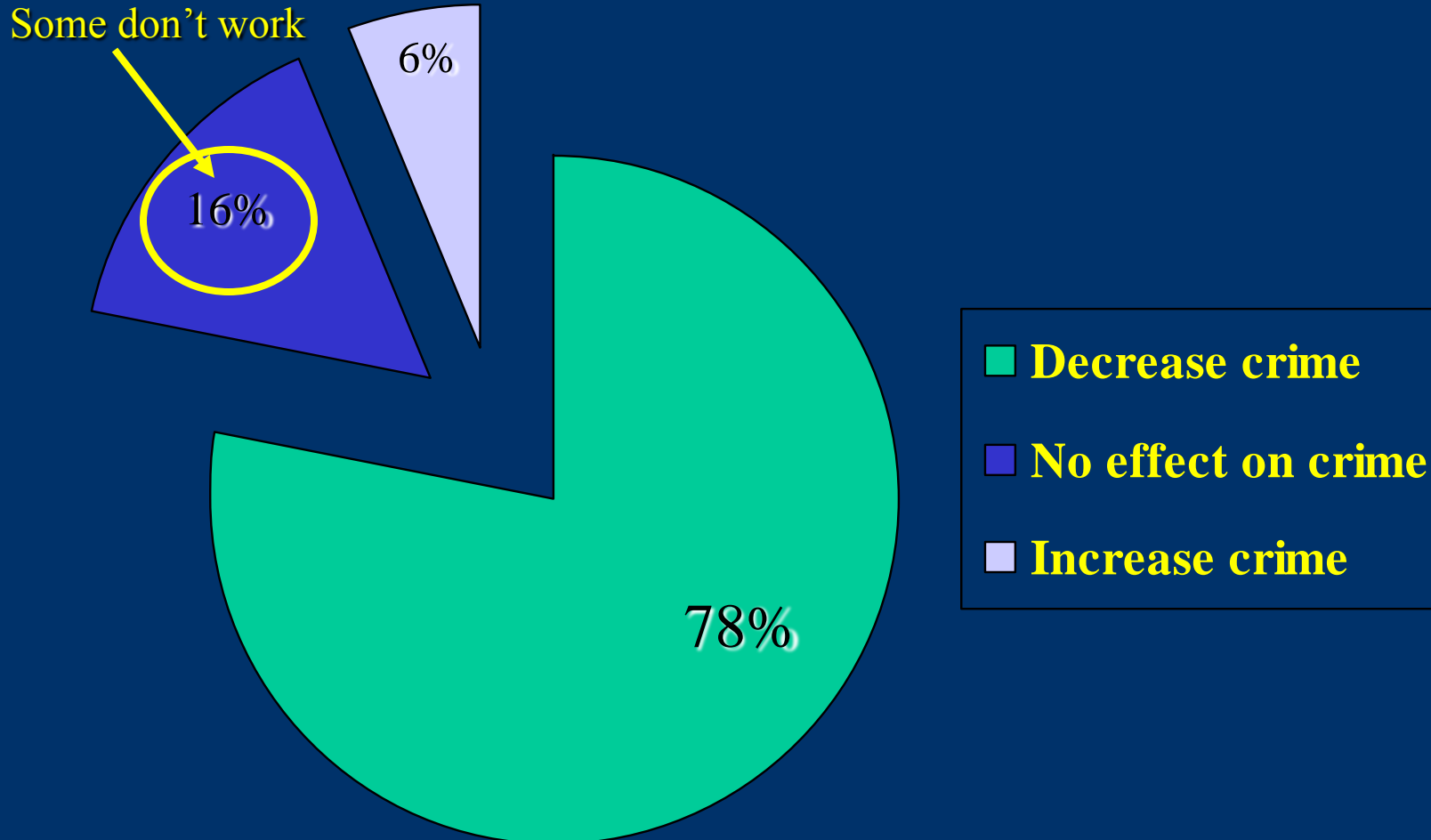
(Downey & Roman, 2010; Wilson et al., 2006; Lowenkamp et al., 2005; Shaffer, 2006)

# ***Variable Effects***



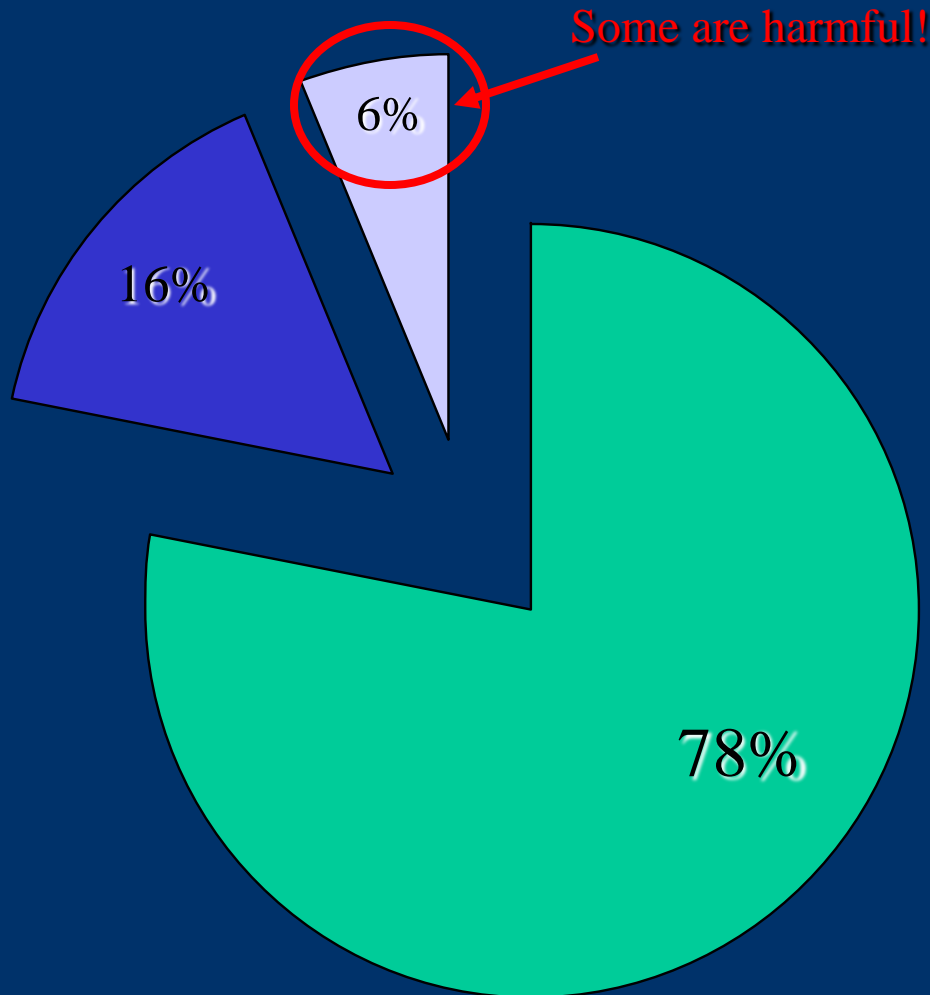
(Downey & Roman, 2010; Wilson et al., 2006; Lowenkamp et al., 2005; Shaffer, 2006)

# ***Variable Effects***



(Downey & Roman, 2010; Wilson et al., 2006; Lowenkamp et al., 2005; Shaffer, 2006)

# Variable Effects



Let's do the math:

2,559 drug courts (as of 12/31/10)

x .06

= 154 harmful drug courts!

- Decrease crime
- No effect on crime
- Increase crime

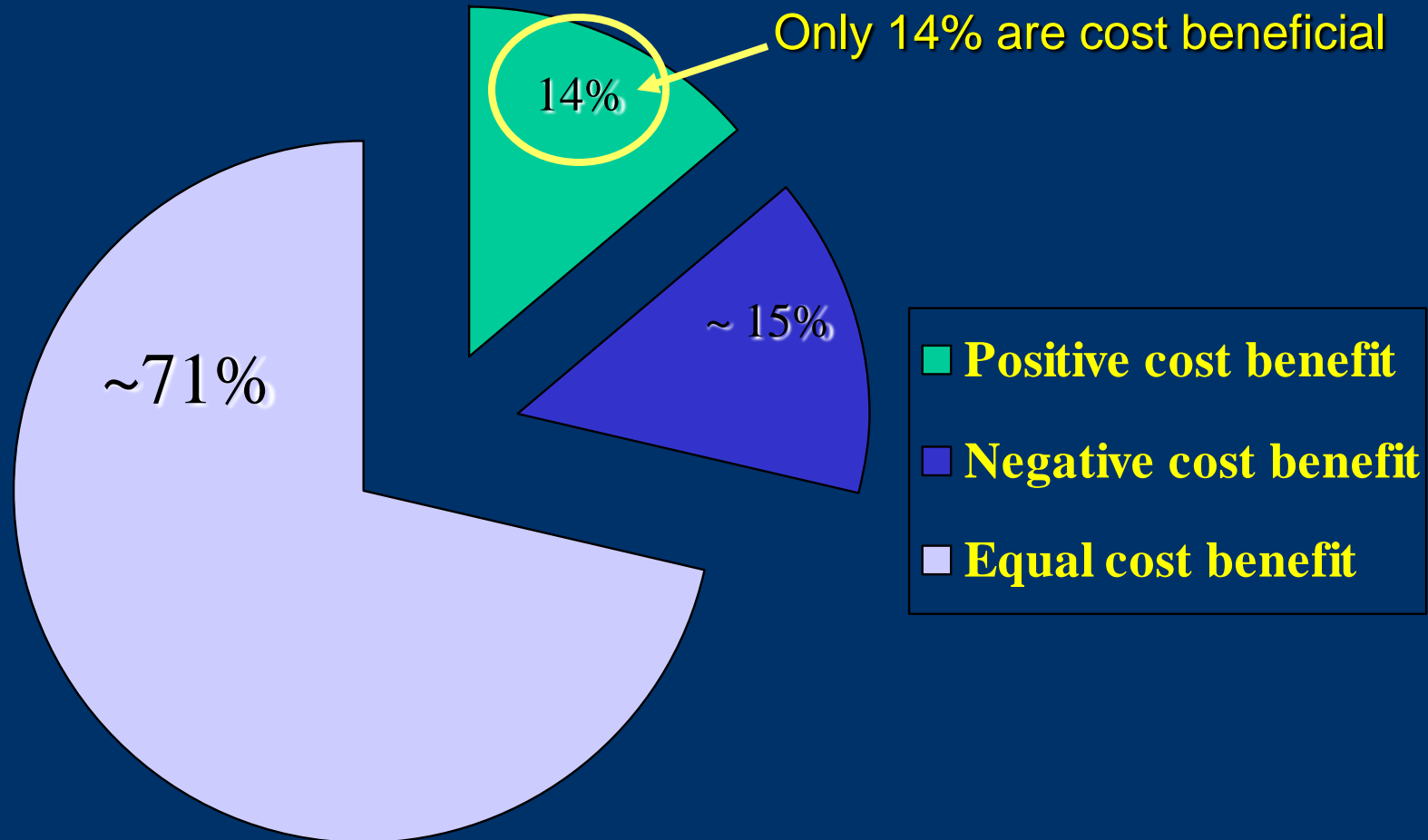
another 409 ineffective drug courts

# ***Cost Effectiveness***

<b>Citation</b>	<b>No. Drug Courts</b>	<b>Avg. Benefit Per \$1 Invested</b>	<b>Avg. Cost Saving Per Client</b>
<b>Loman (2004)</b>	<b>1 (St. Louis)</b>	<b>\$2.80 to \$6.32</b>	<b>\$2,615 to \$7,707</b>
<b>Finigan et al. (2006)</b>	<b>1 (Portland, OR)</b>	<b>\$2.63</b>	<b>\$6,744 to \$12,218</b>
<b>Carey et al. (2006)</b>	<b>9 (California)</b>	<b>\$3.50</b>	<b>\$11,000</b>
<b>Barnoski &amp; Aos (2003)</b>	<b>5 (Washington St.)</b>	<b>\$1.74</b>	<b>\$2,888</b>
<b>Aos et al. (2006)</b>	<b>National Data</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>\$4,767</b>
<b>Bhati et al. (2008)</b>	<b>National Data</b>	<b>\$2.21</b>	<b>N/A</b>



# ***Variable Cost Benefits***



# MADCE Cost Outcomes

	Hierarchical Results (over the full follow-up)			
	Drug Court	Control	Net Benefits	
Social Productivity	\$20,355	\$18,361	<u>\$1,994</u>	<b><u>n.s.</u></b>
Court / Justice	- \$4,869	- \$5,863	\$994	
Crime / Victimization	- \$6,665	- \$18,231	<u>\$11,566**</u>	
Service Use	- \$15,326	- \$7,191	<u>- \$8,135**</u>	
Financial Support	- \$4,579	- \$3,744	- \$835	
Total	- \$11,206	- \$16,886	<b><u>\$5,680</u></b>	<b><u>n.s.</u></b>

# ***Target Population***

## **1. High Risk Offenders**

- $\leq$  25 years of age
- Prior felony convictions
- Prior treatment failures
- Antisocial Personality Disorder (APD)

## **2. High Needs Offenders**

- Addicted to drugs or alcohol (  $\neq$  abusers or mis-users)
- Lack of job skills or illiteracy (  $\neq$  unemployed)
- Major Axis I psychiatric disorder (co-occurring tracks only)

# ***Fidelity to Model***

***If the following practices are removed or watered down, the effects degrade:***

- **Judicial status hearings** (Carey et al., 2008; Festinger et al., 2002; Marlowe et al., 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006a, 2006b, 2007, 2008)
- **Team involvement** (Carey et al., 2008; Shaffer, 2006)
  - Judge
  - Treatment
  - Prosecution
  - Defense counsel
  - Law enforcement
- **Twice-weekly, random drug testing** (Carey et al., 2008)

***\* For high-risk and/or high-needs offenders***

# ***Fidelity to Model (cont.)***

- **Evidence-based treatment**
  - Moral Reconciliation Therapy (MRT) (Heck, 2008; Kirchner & Goodman, 2007)
  - MATRIX Model (Marinelli-Casey et al., 2008; Rawson et al., 2004)
  - Multi-Systemic Therapy (MST) (Henggeler et al., 2006)
  - Culturally proficient services (Vito & Tewksbury, 1998)
- **Structured consequences** (Carey et al., 2008)
- **Graduated sanctions** (Hawkin & Kleiman, 2009; Harrell et al., 1999)
- **Staff training** (Carey et al., 2011)
- **Program evaluation and continuous improvement**  
(Carey et al., 2011)

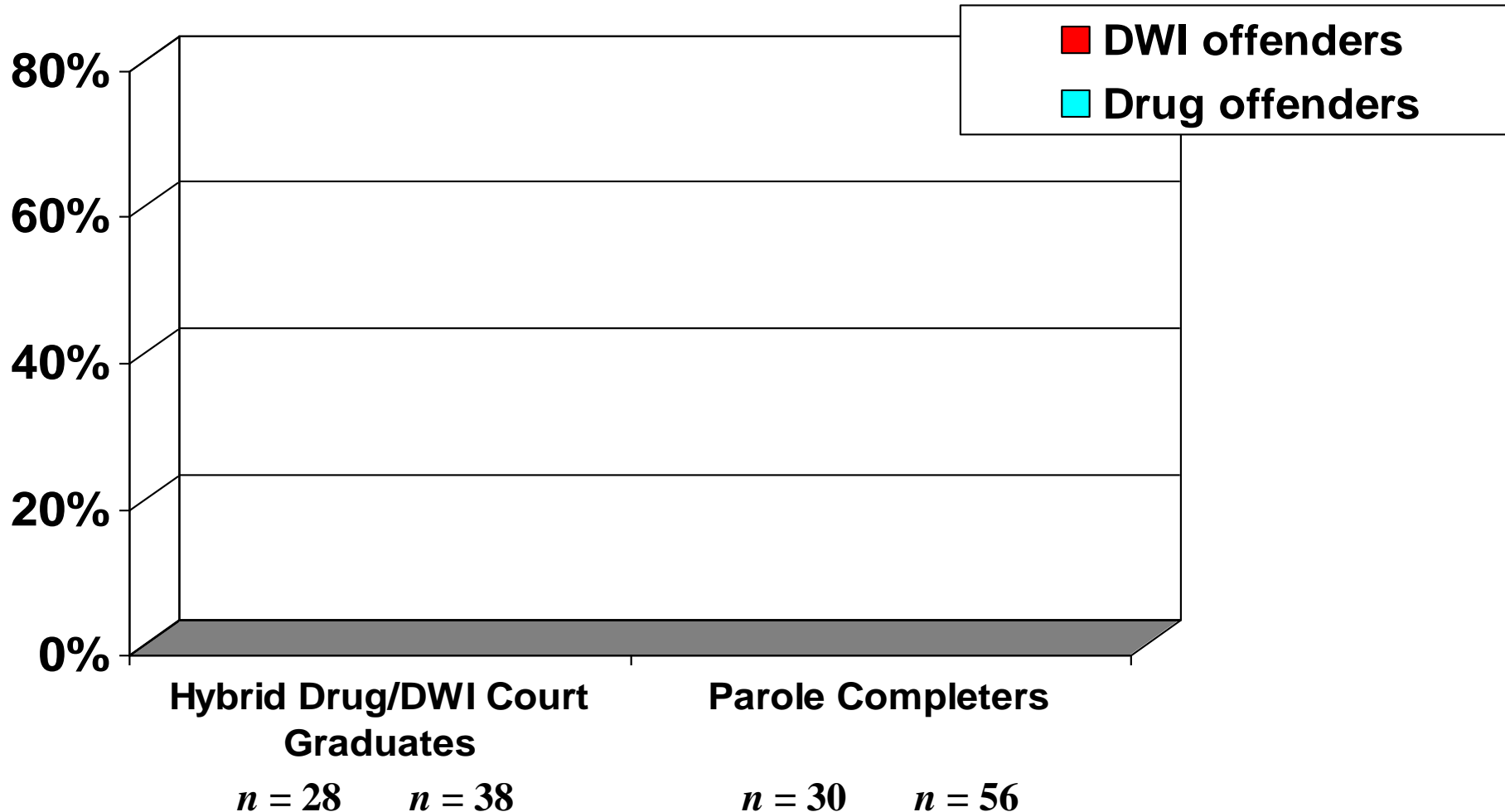
# ***Hybrid DWI/Drug Courts***

- Two hybrid DWI / Drug Courts
- No specialized programming for alcoholism or DWI offending
- Avg. 4 year follow-up



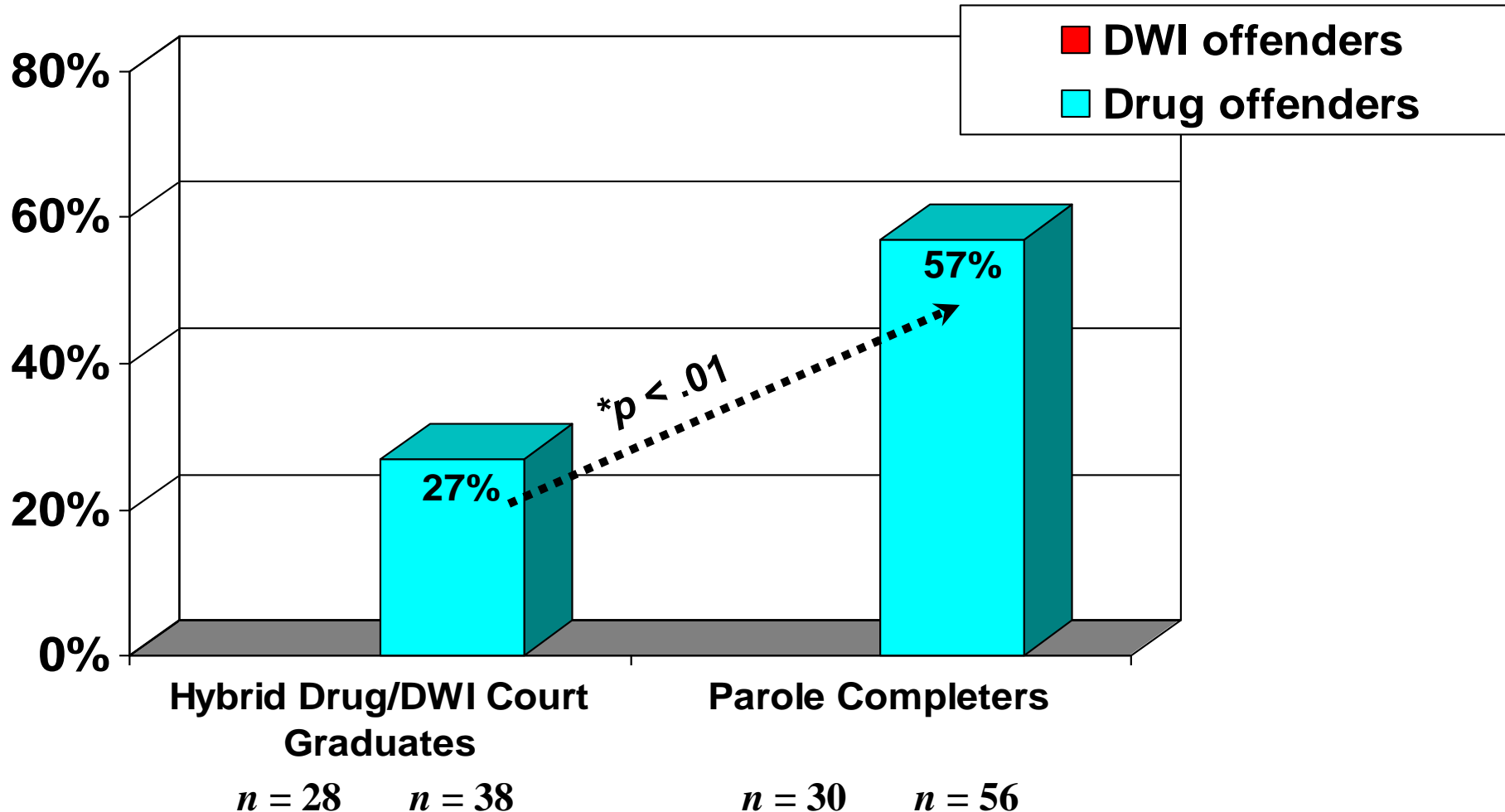
(Bouffard et al., 2010; Bouffard & Richardson, 2007)

# Hybrid Court Re-arrests



(Bouffard et al., 2010)

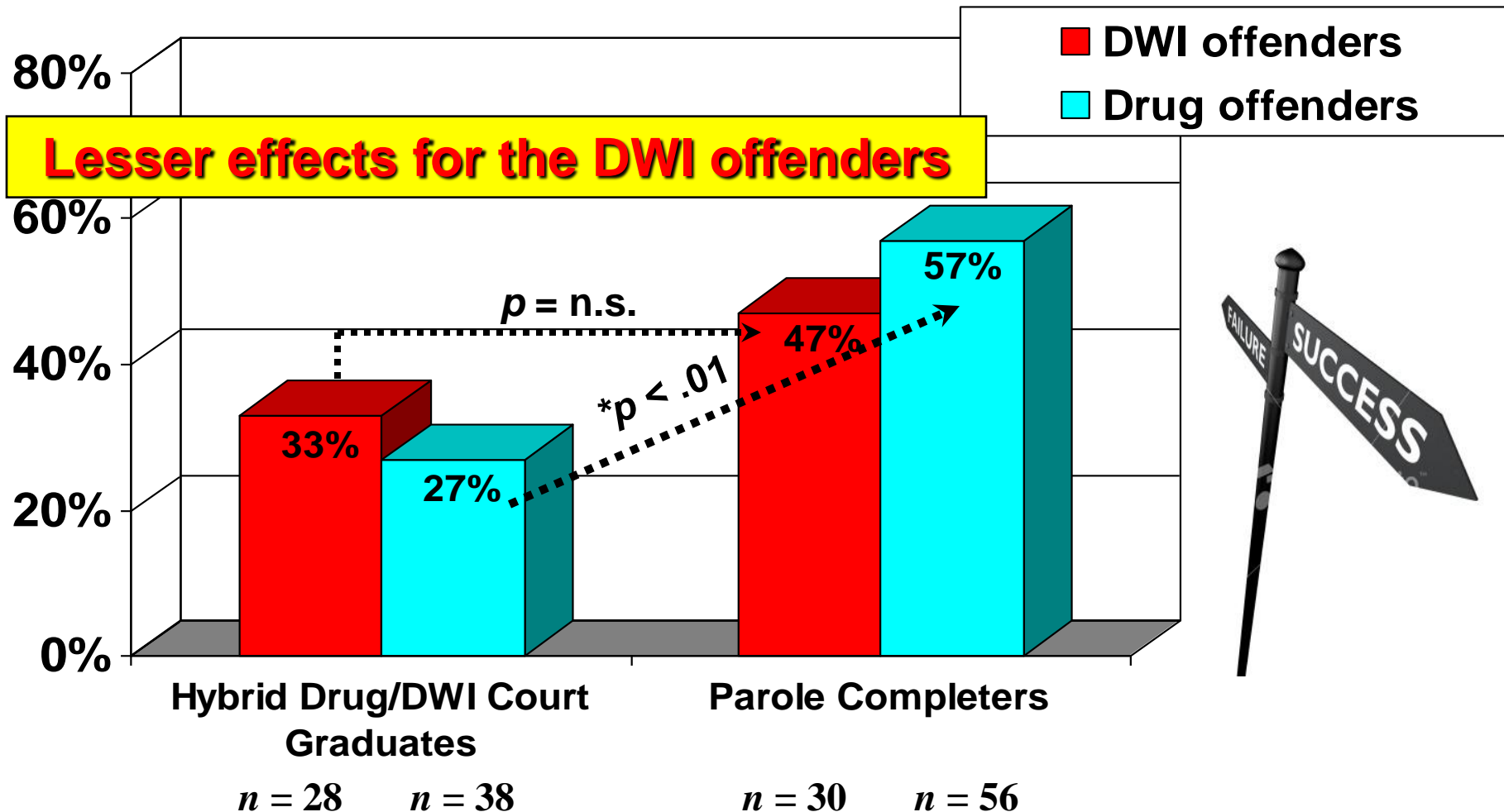
# Hybrid Court Re-arrests



(Bouffard et al., 2010)

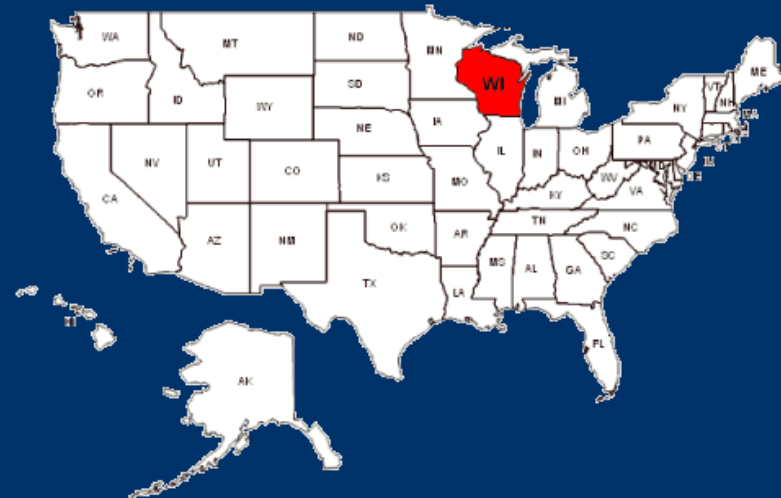


# Hybrid Court Re-arrests



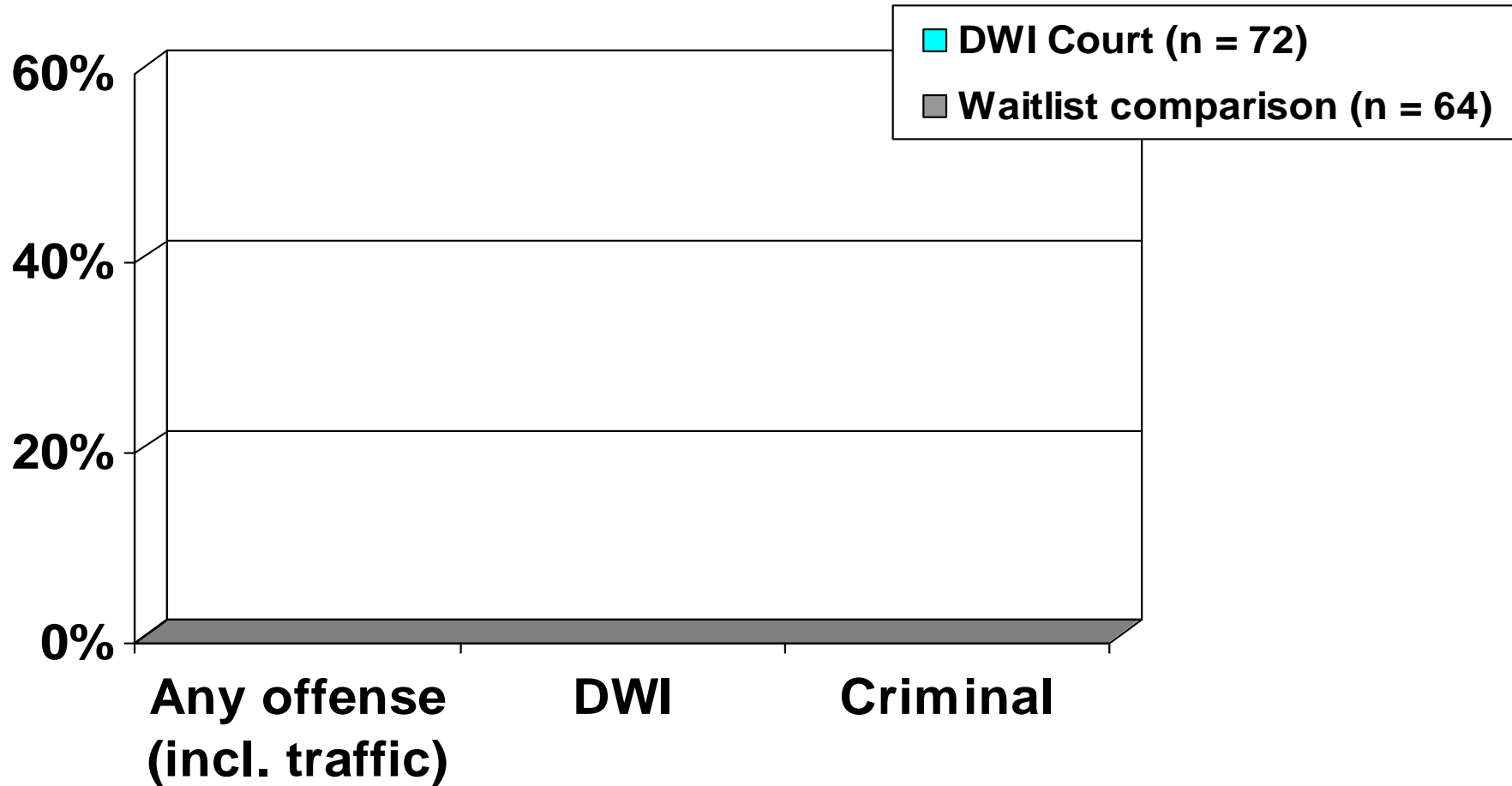
# ***Waukesha DWI Court***

- **DWI Court ( $n = 118$ )**
  - 3<sup>rd</sup>-time DWI
  - 94% diagnosed alcohol dependent
- **Documented adherence to *10 Key Components***
- **Wait-list comparison sample ( $n = 79$ )**
- **24-month follow-up**

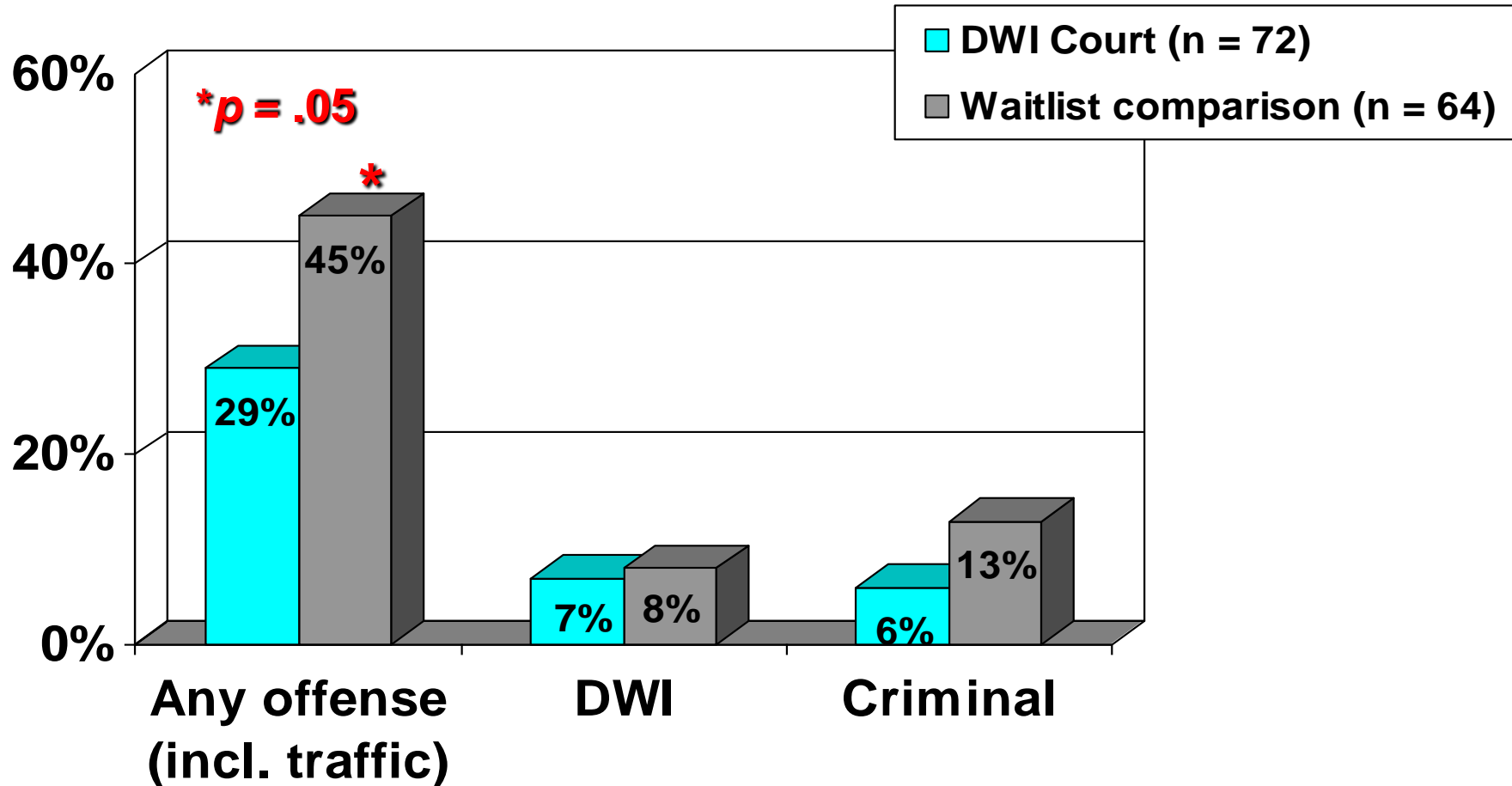


(Hiller et al., 2009)

# ***Waukesha Recidivism***



# Waukesha Recidivism



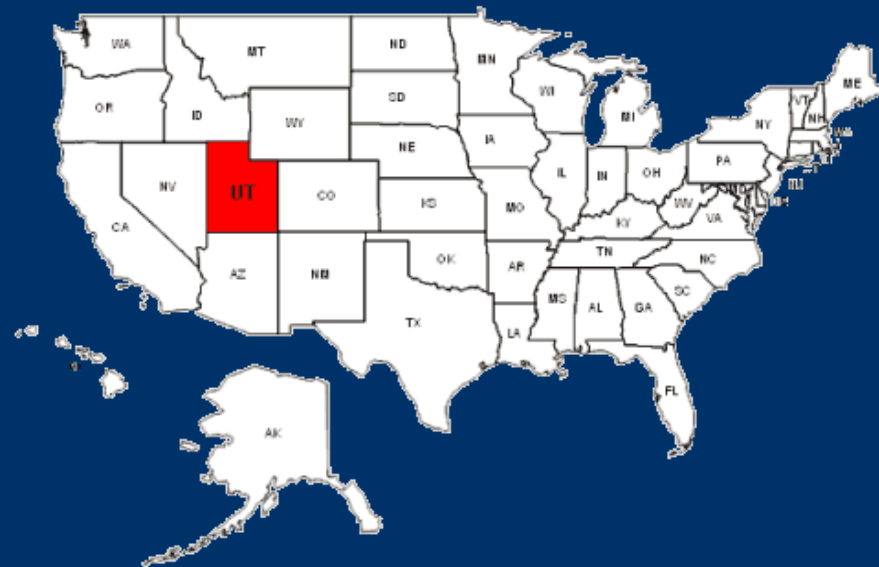
# ***Juvenile Drug Courts***

# ***Juvenile Drug Courts***

<b>Positive Results</b>	<b>Null Results</b>	<b>Negative Results</b>
Rodriguez & Webb (2004)	Wright & Clymer (2001)	Hartmann & Rhineberger (2003)
Latessa et al. (2002)	<b>Shaffer (2006)</b>	
Thompson (2002)	<b>Wilson et al. (2006)</b>	
	<b>*Denotes Meta-Analyses</b>	

# ***Utah JDTC Evaluation***

- Four large JDTC's ( $n = 622$ )
- Matched AOD probationers ( $n = 596$ )
- Both adult and juvenile arrest records
- 30-month follow-up



(Hickert et al., 2010)

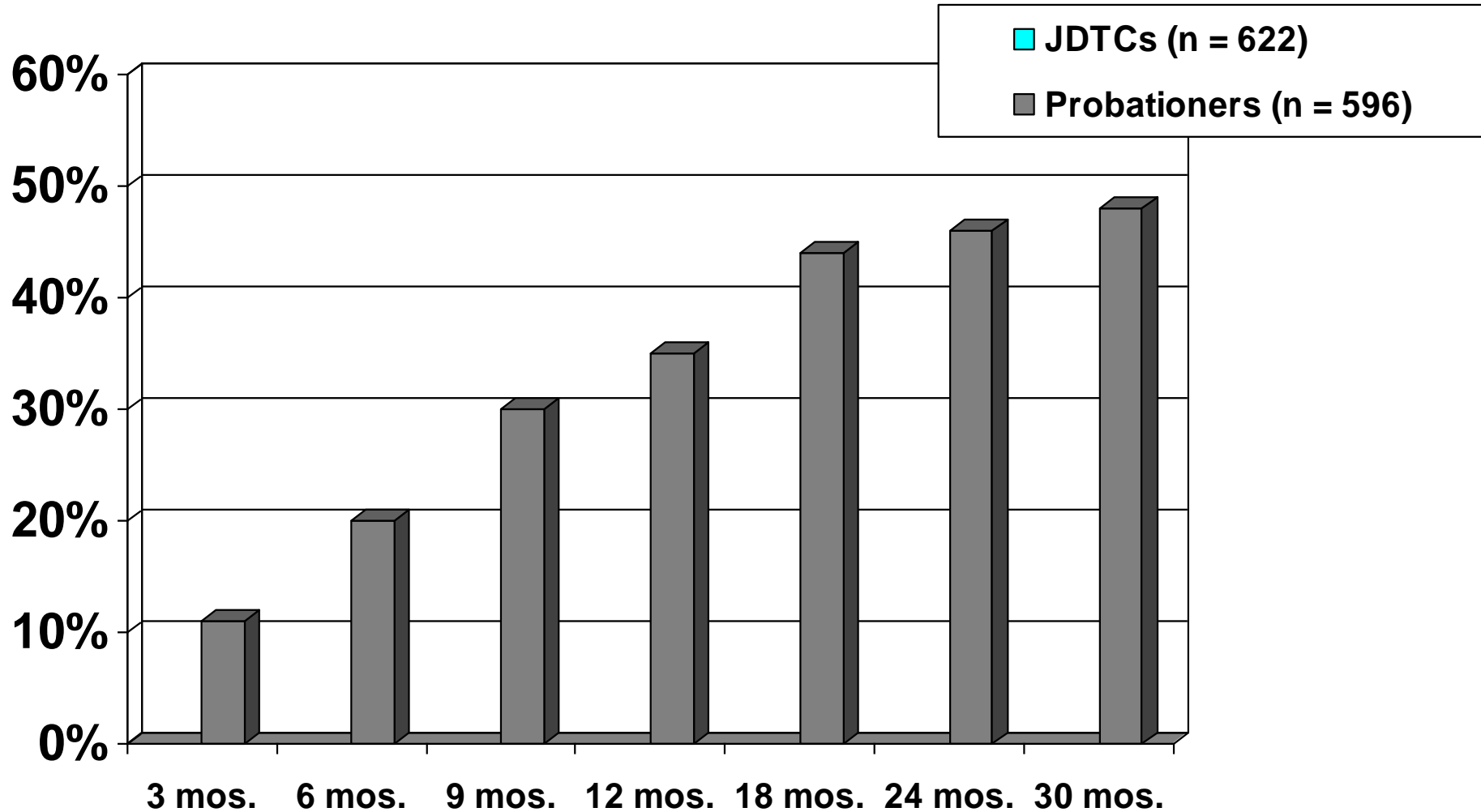
# ***Adult & Juvenile Re-arrests***



(Hickert et al., 2010)

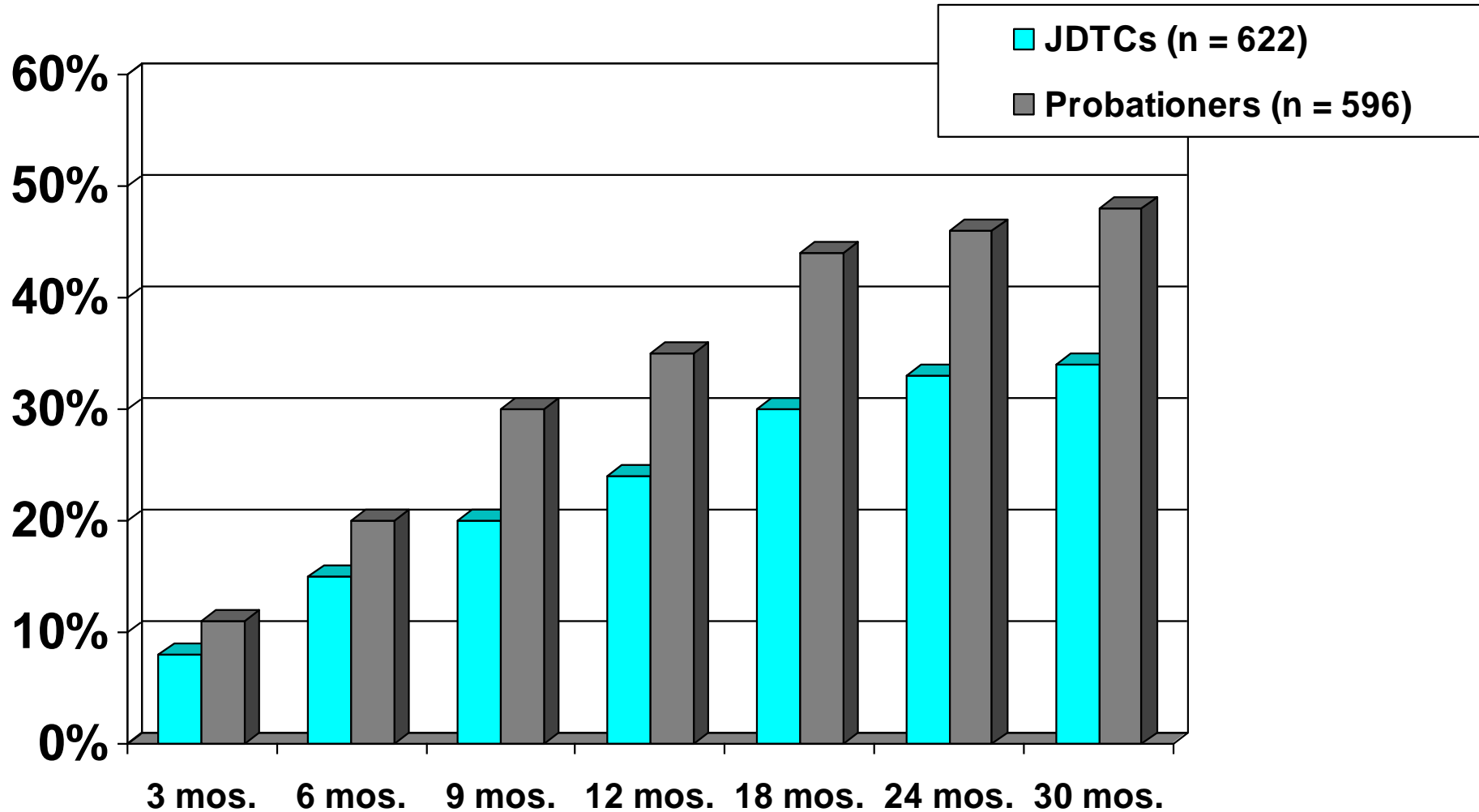


# ***Adult & Juvenile Re-arrests***



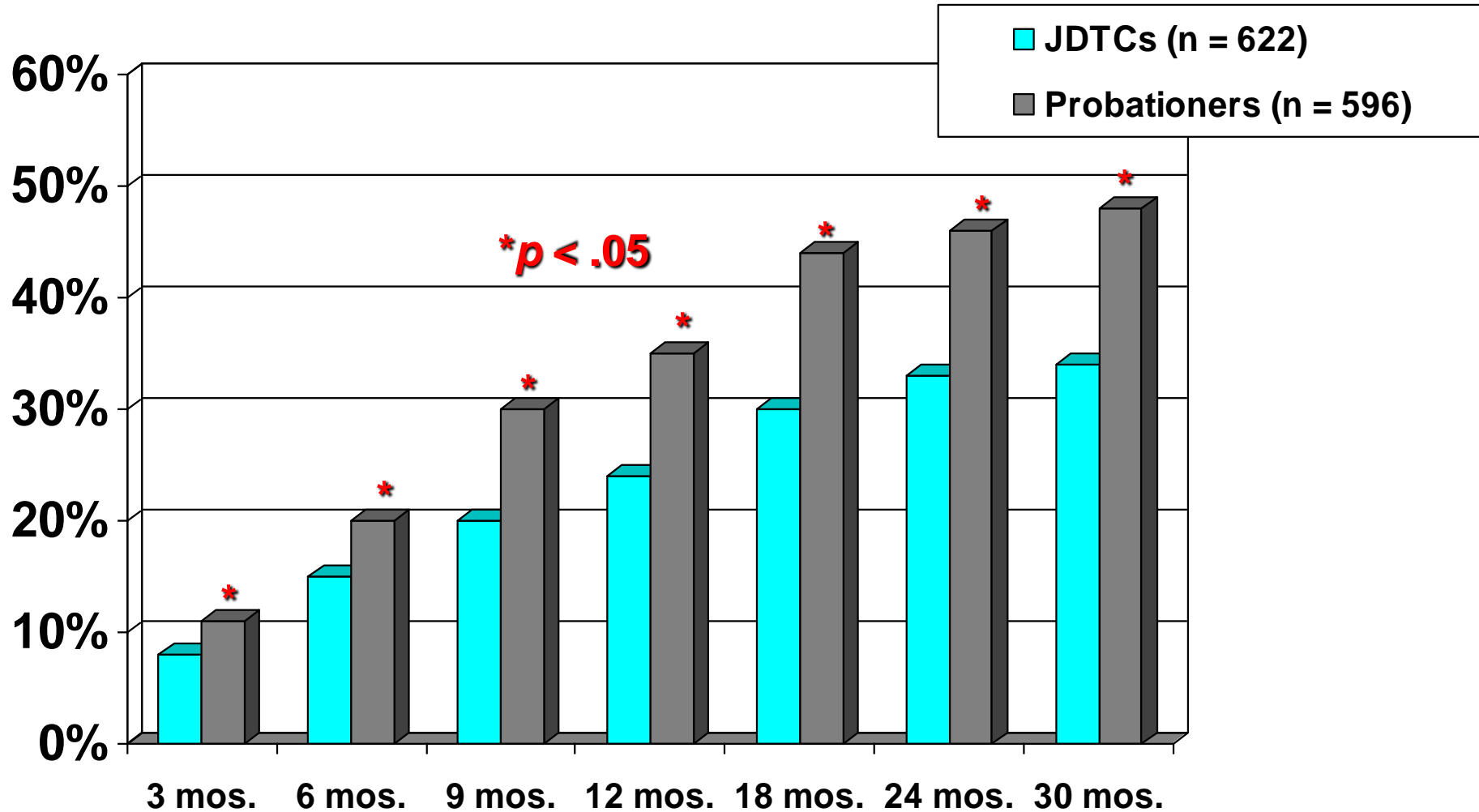
(Hickert et al., 2010)

# ***Adult & Juvenile Re-arrests***



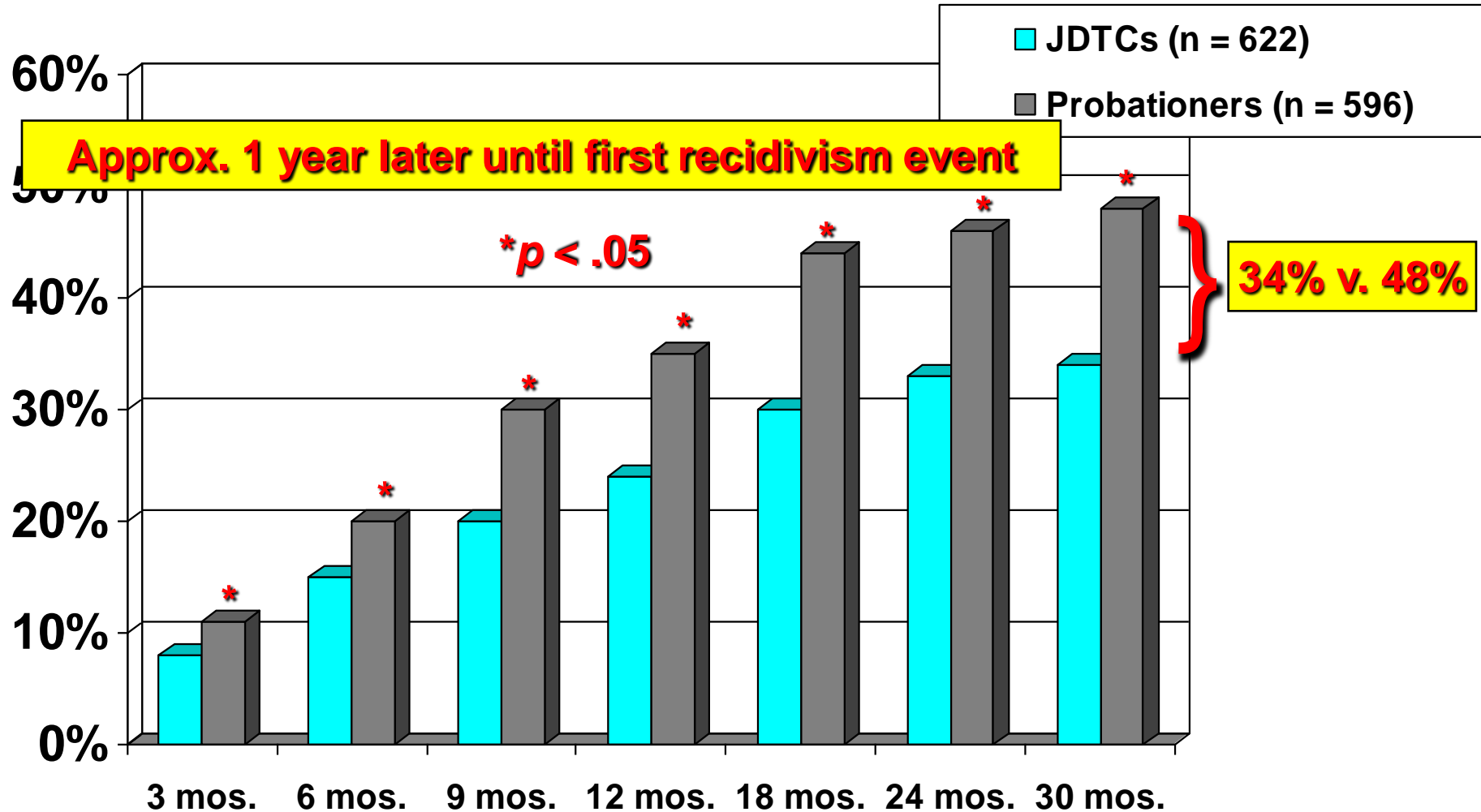
(Hickert et al., 2010)

# Adult & Juvenile Re-arrests



(Hickert et al., 2010)

# Adult & Juvenile Re-arrests

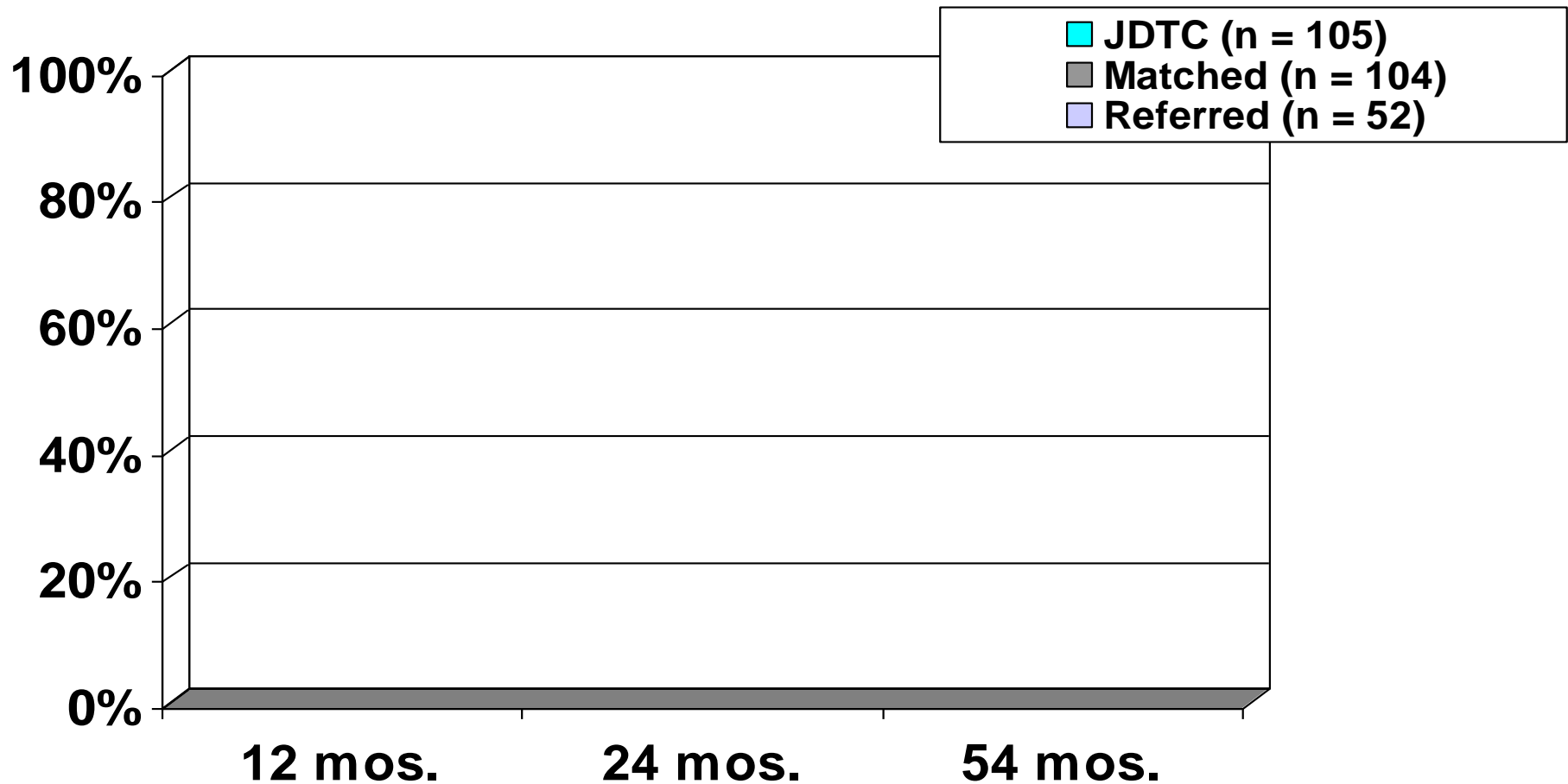


(Hickert et al., 2010)

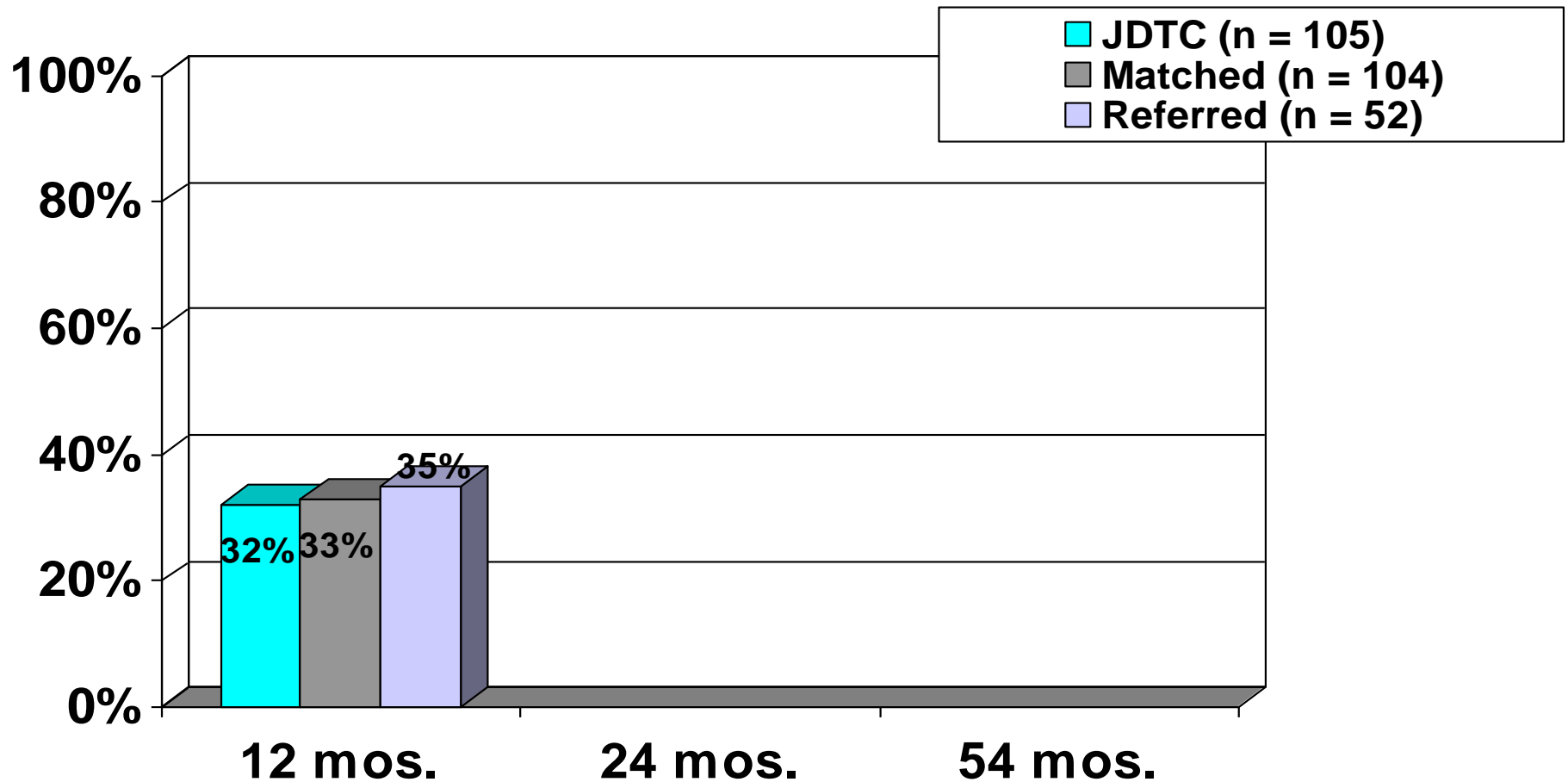
# ***Status Hearings***

- Three JDTC's ( $n = 105$ )
- **Two community panels ( $n = 66$ ; 62%)**
- Matched comparison sample ( $n = 104$ )
- Referred comparison sample ( $n = 52$ )
- Both adult and juvenile arrest records
- 4½ year follow-up

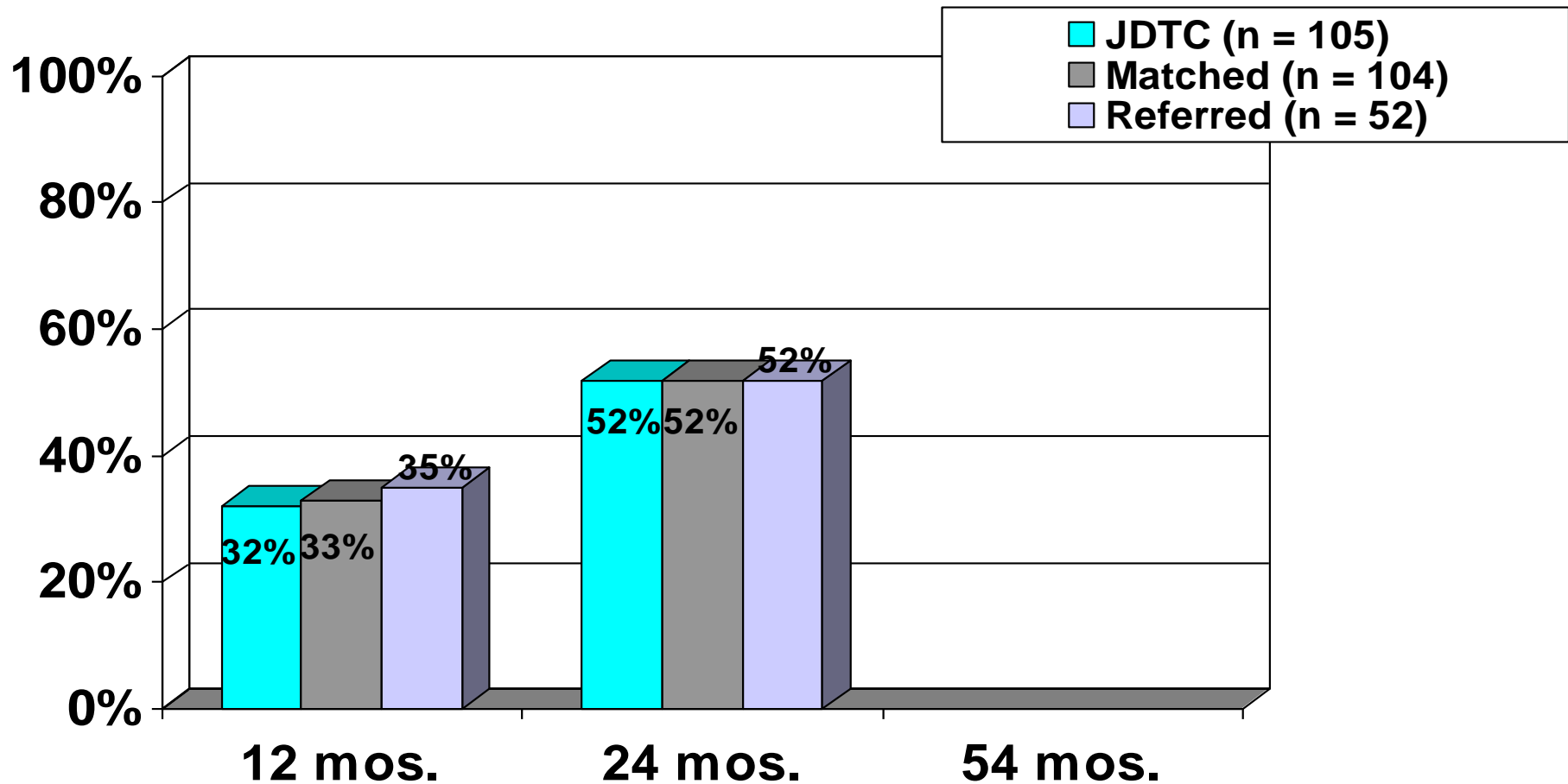
# Re-Arrests



# Re-Arrests

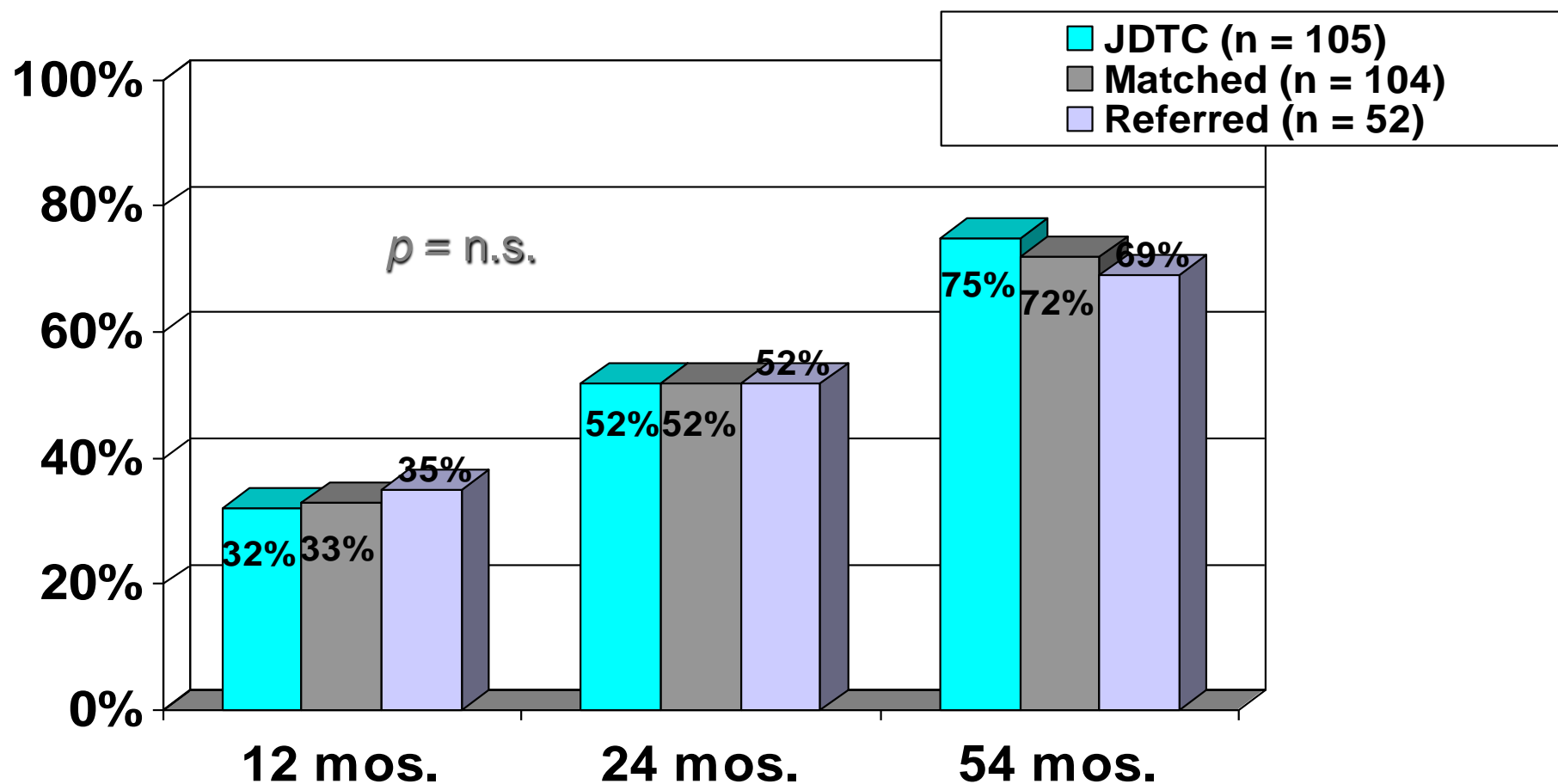


# Re-Arrests

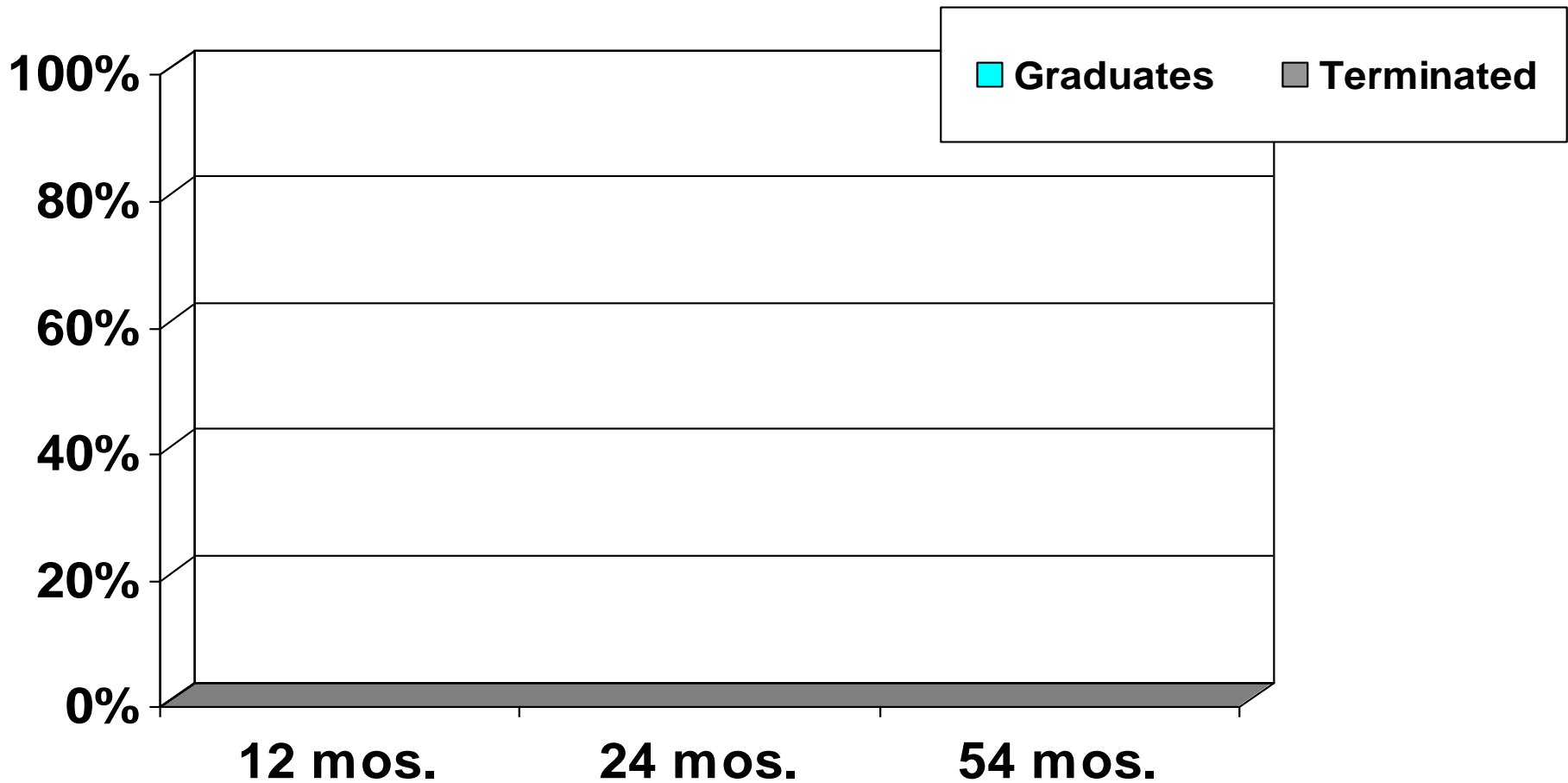




# Re-Arrests

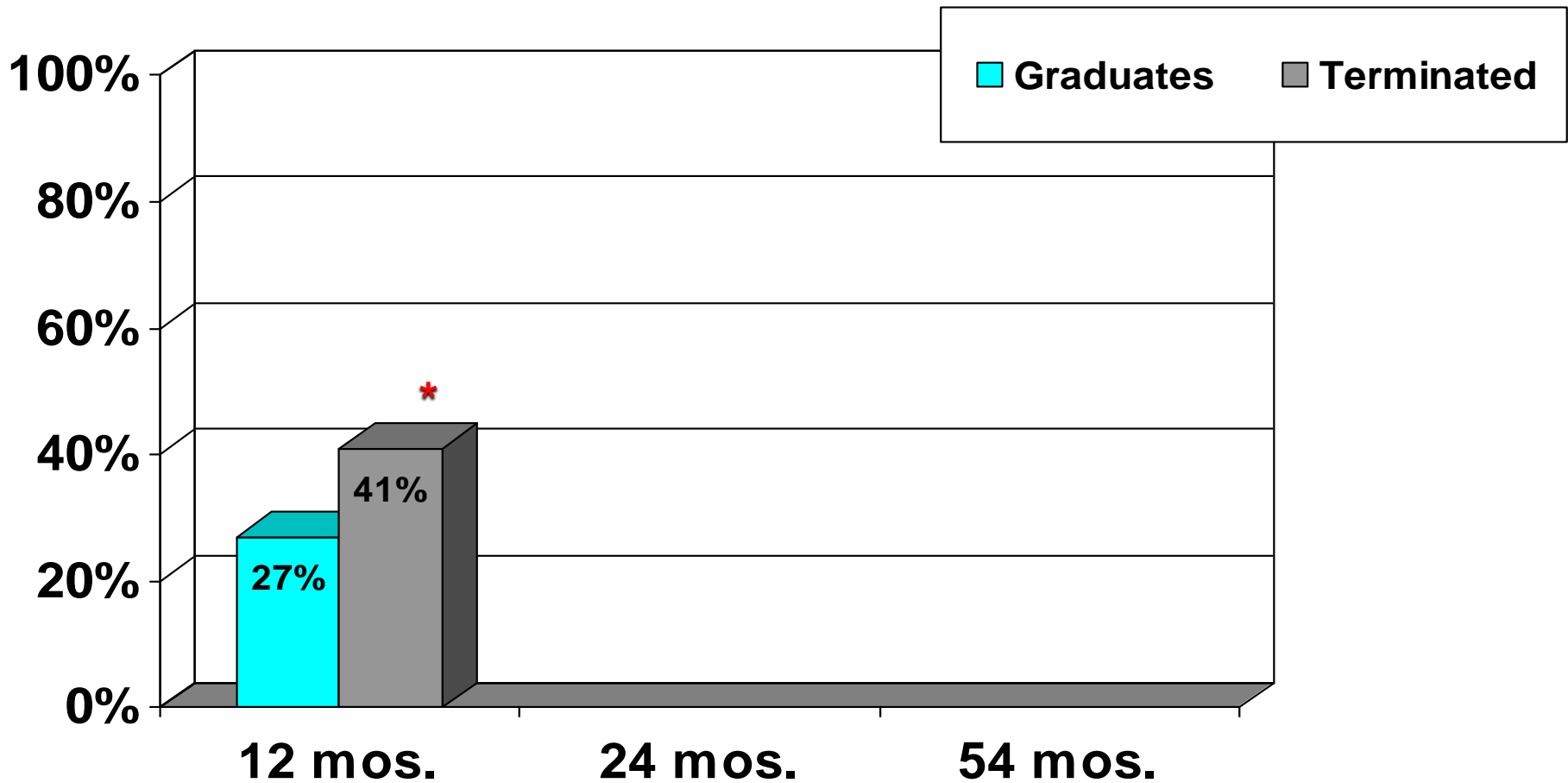


# *Graduates*

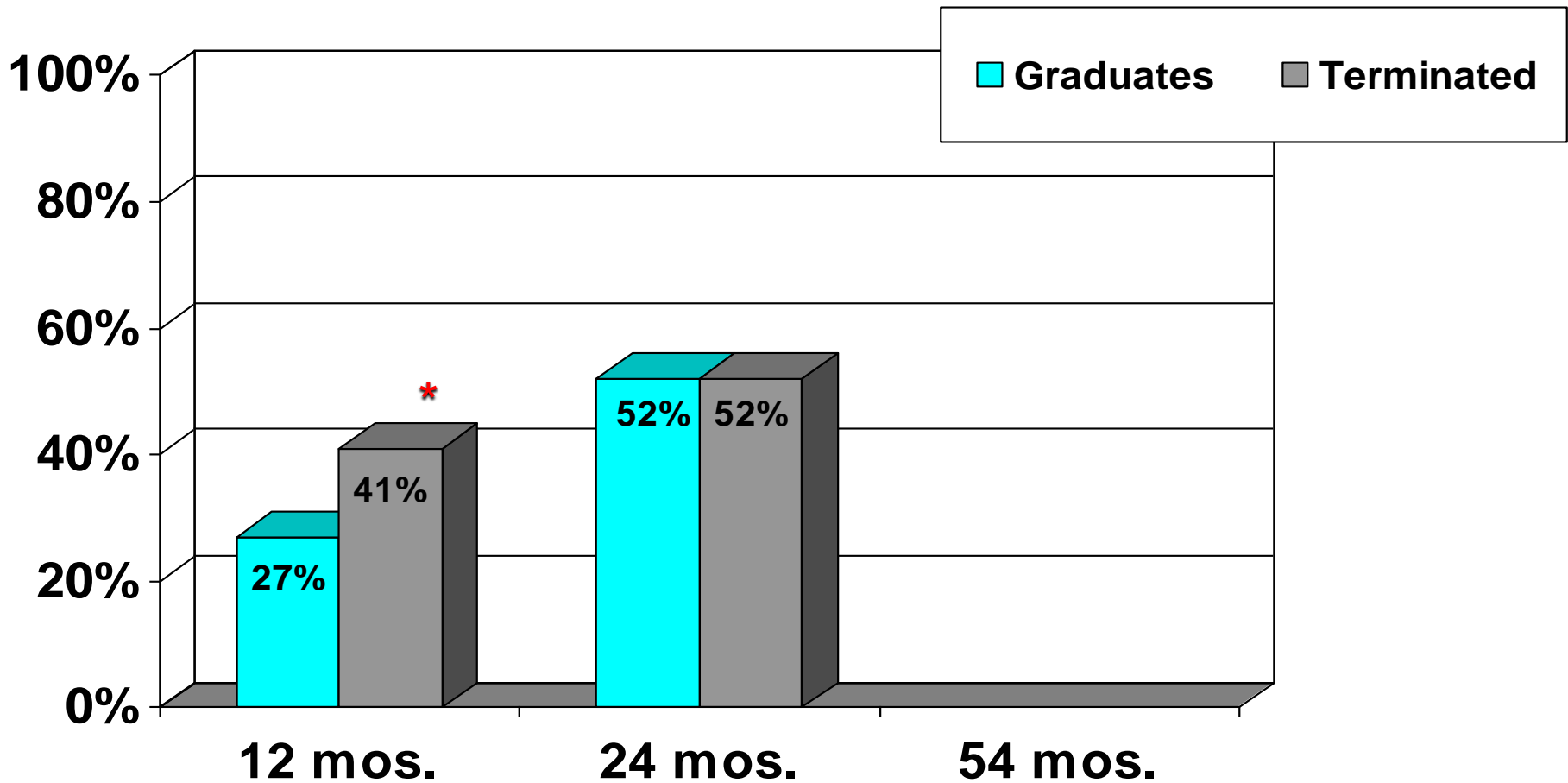


(Cook et al., 2009)

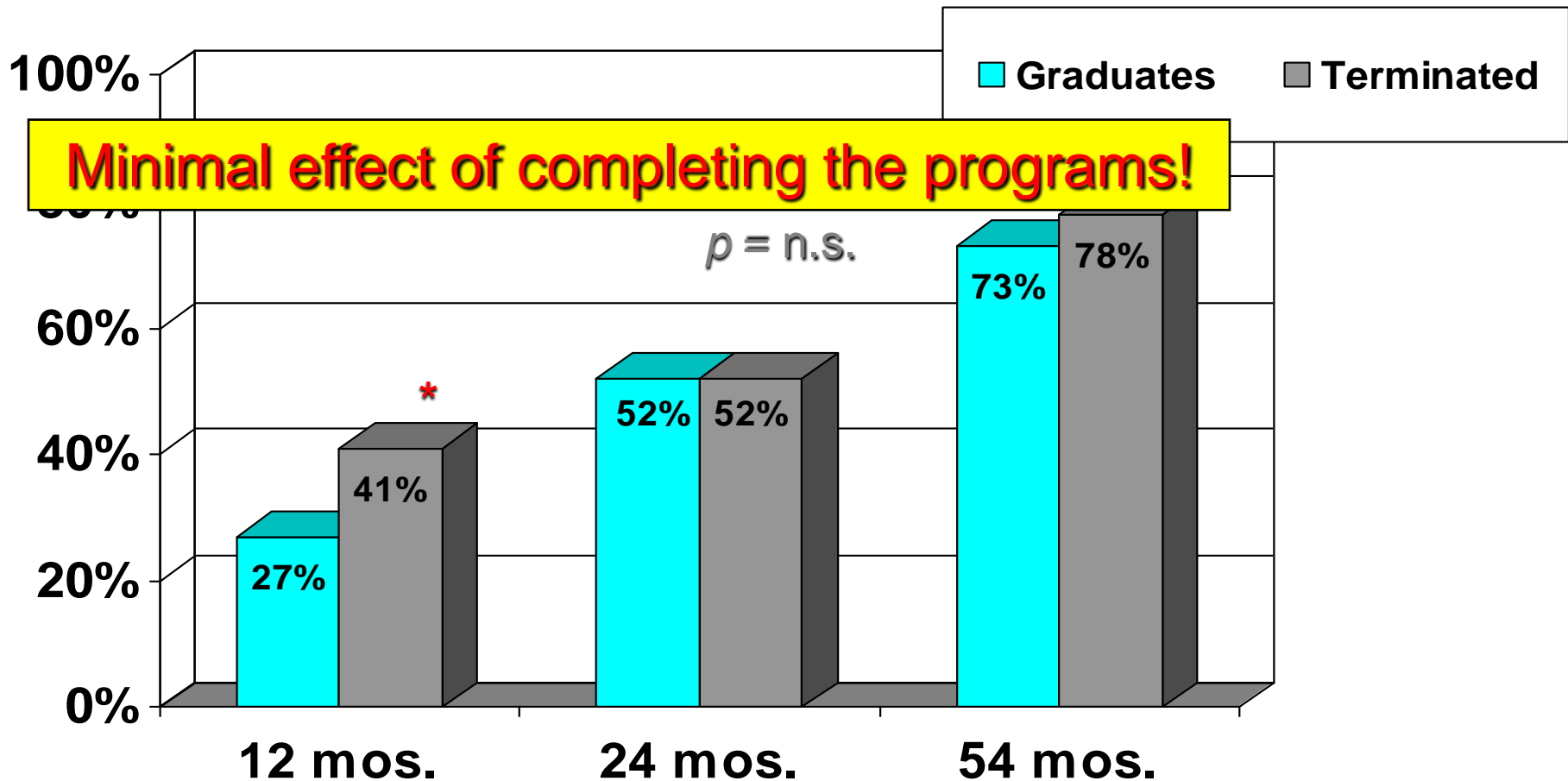
# Graduates



# Graduates



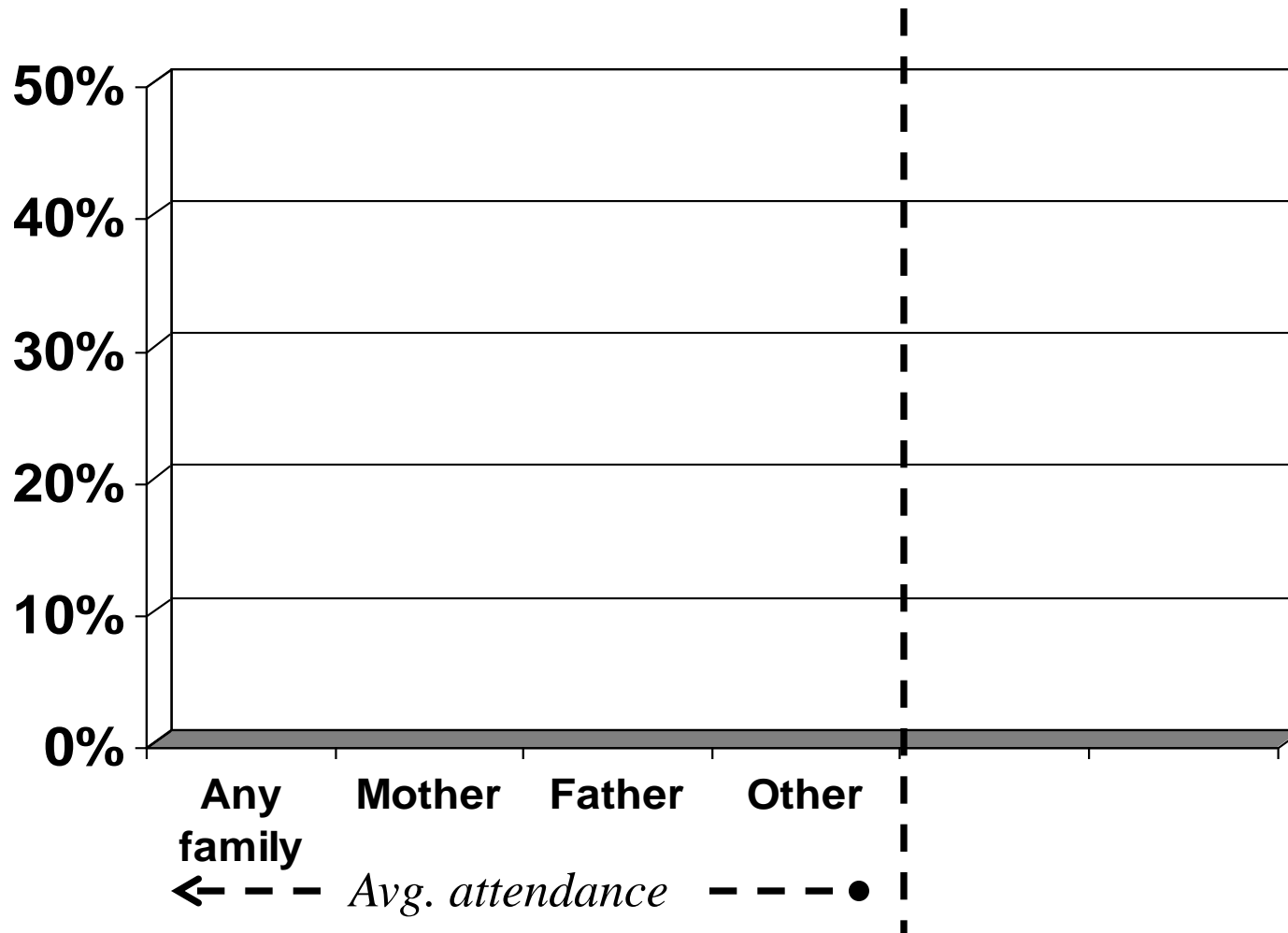
# Graduates



# ***Family at Hearings***

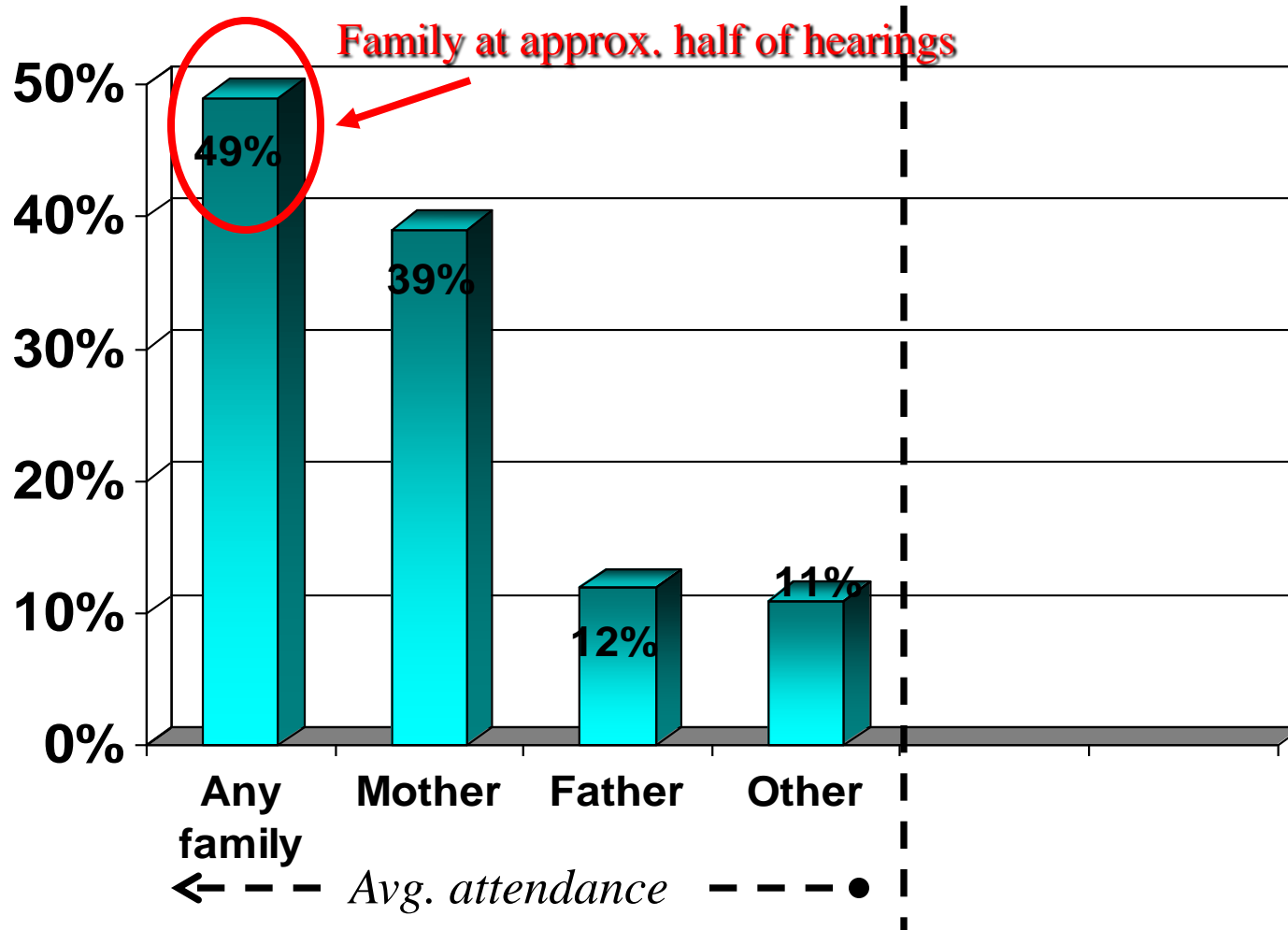
- Philadelphia JDTC
- Observational study of status hearings
- N = 51; 272 appearances
- 4-month assessment interval

# ***Family at Hearings***



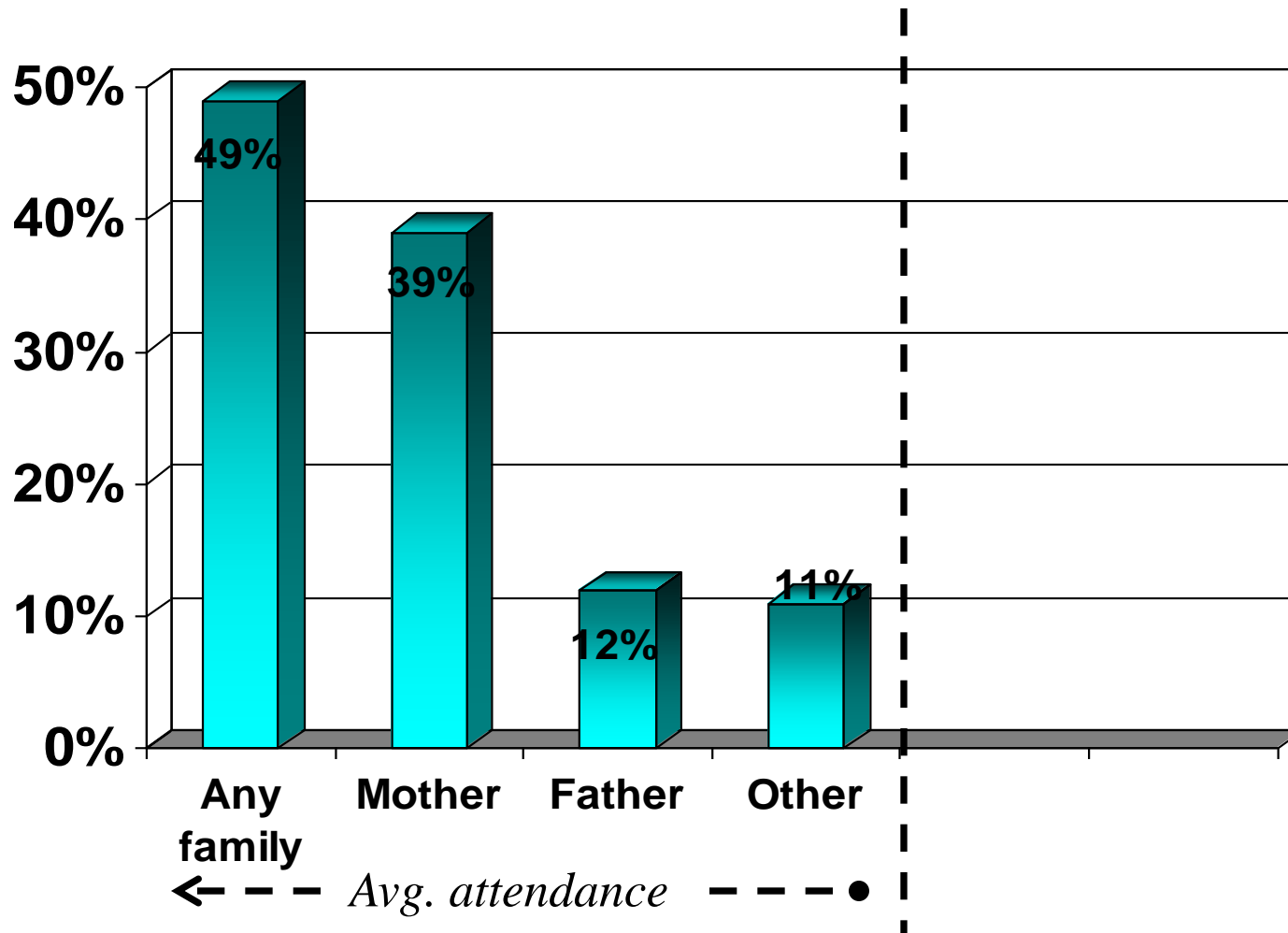
(Salvatore et al., 2010)

# ***Family at Hearings***

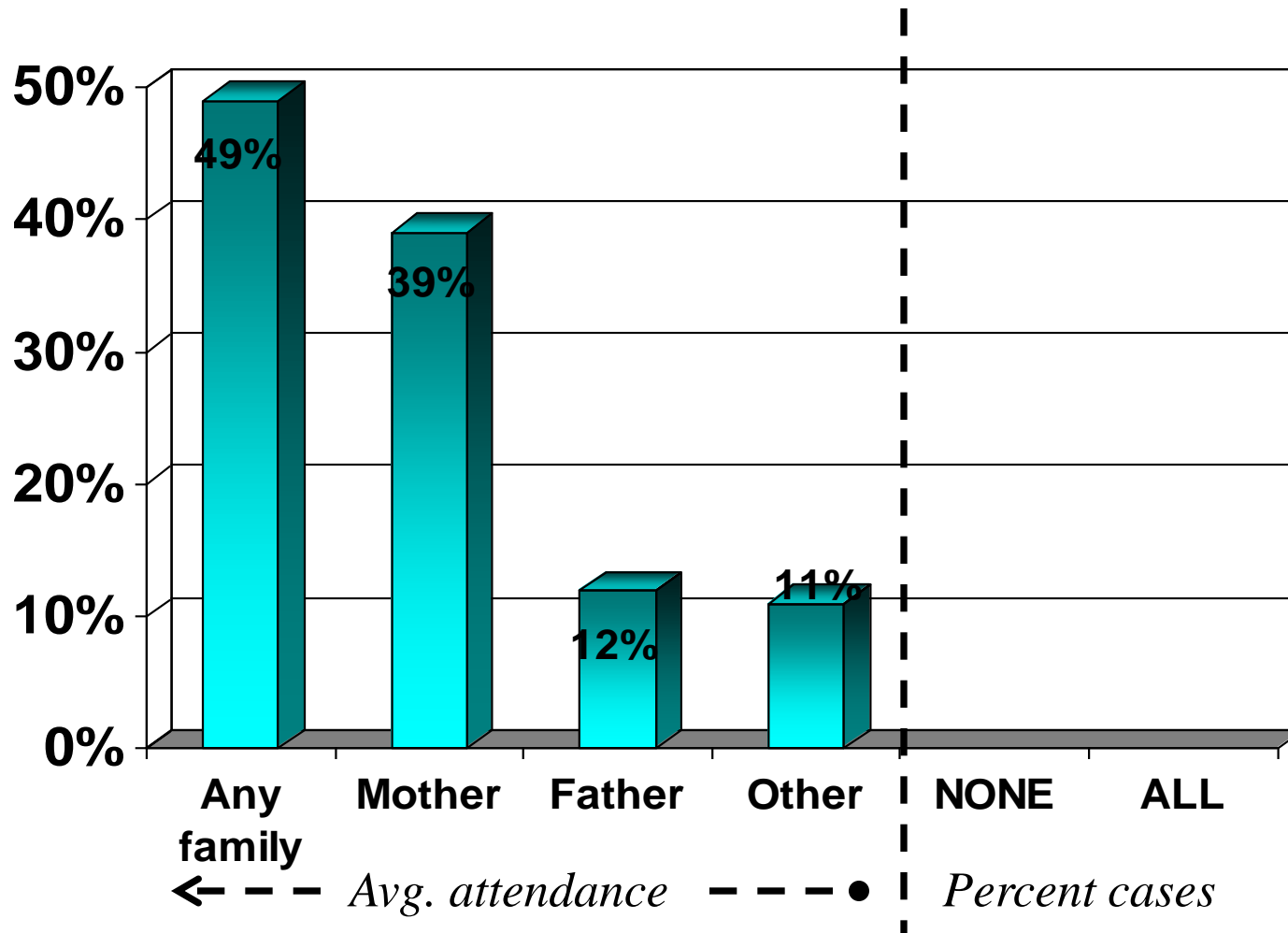




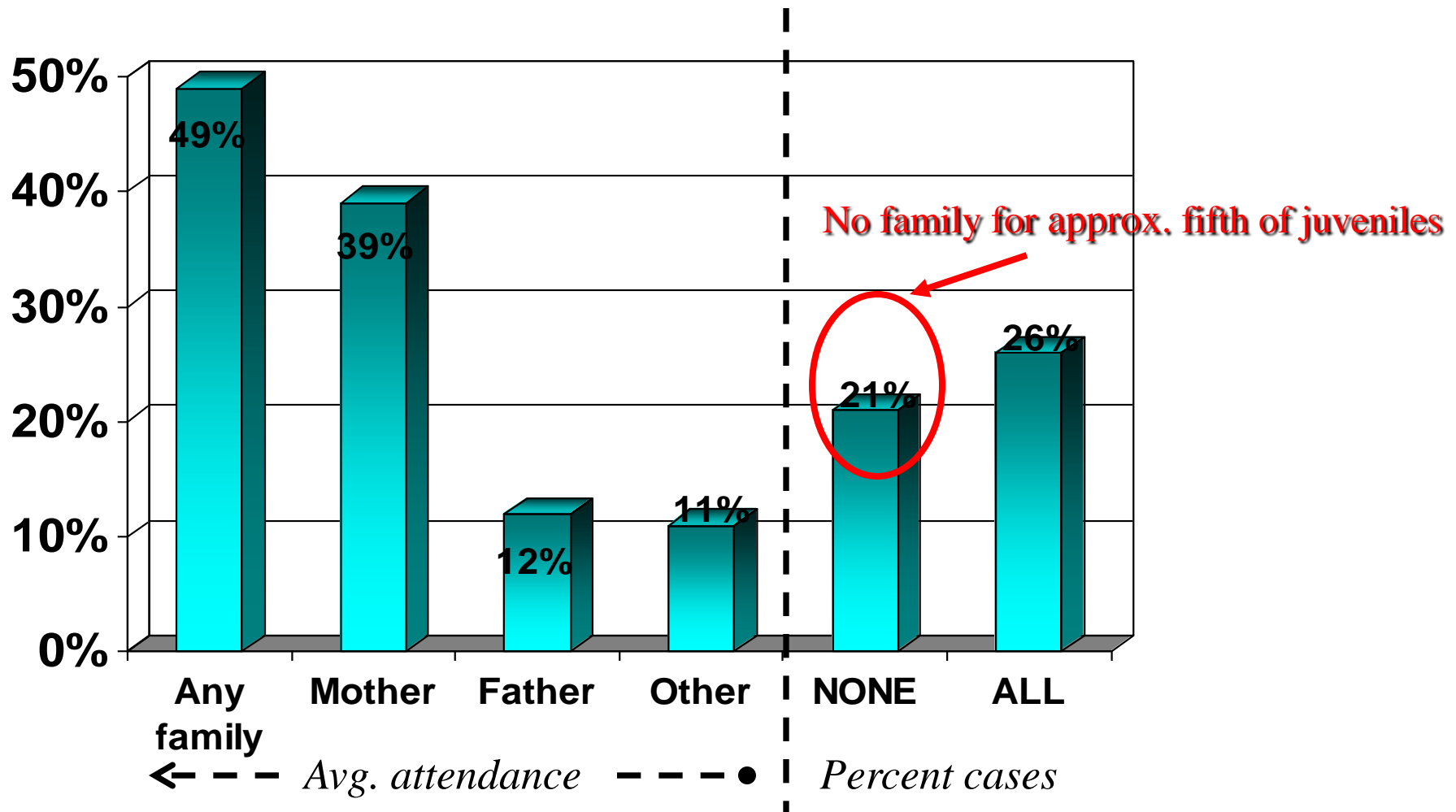
# ***Family at Hearings***



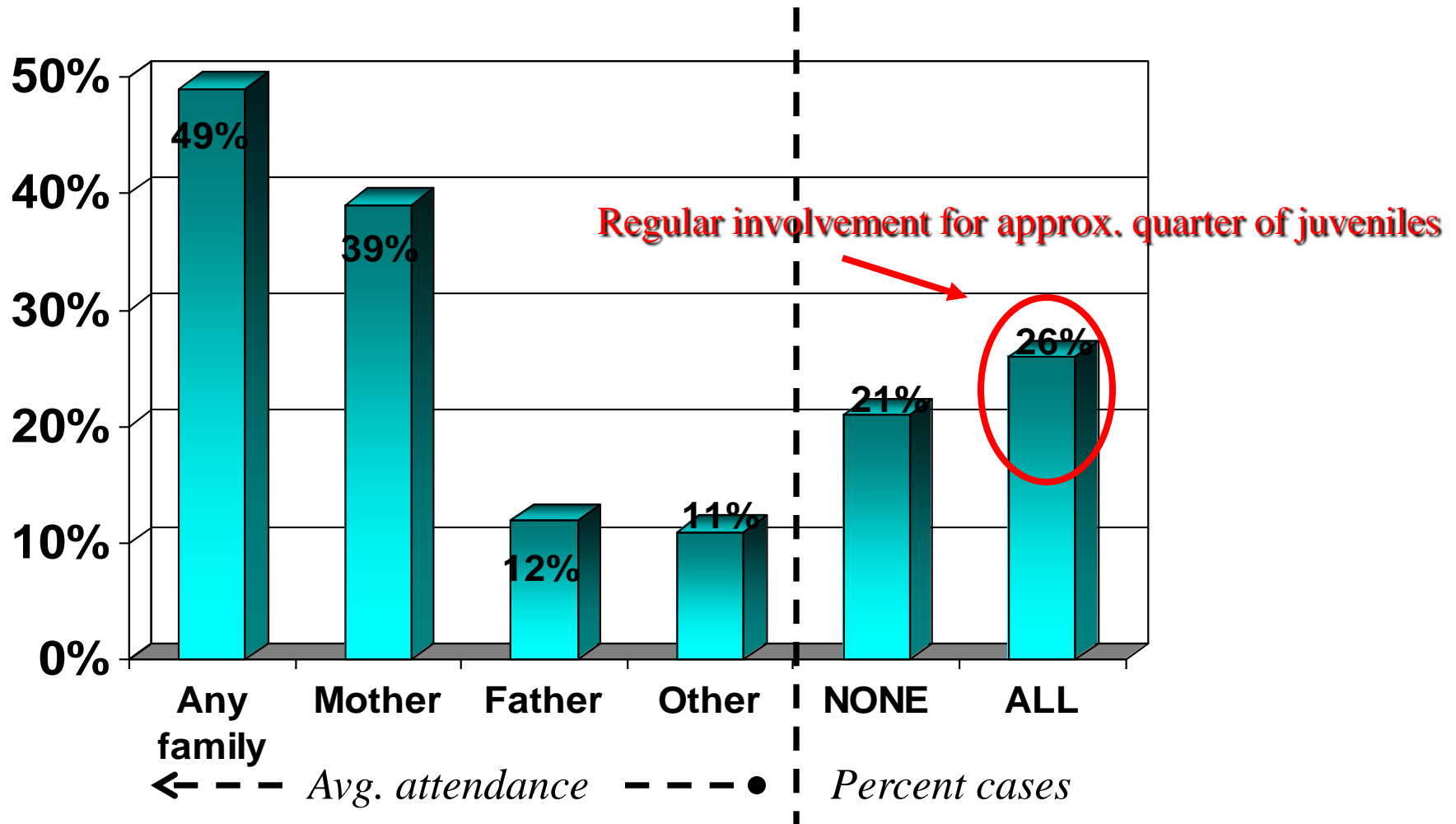
# ***Family at Hearings***



# ***Family at Hearings***



# ***Family at Hearings***



# ***Family and Outcomes***

## Juvenile outcomes

Absent from treatment

Late to treatment

L school

Positive drug screen

Received a sanction

## Family attendance

**FAMILY MATTERS!**



$\dagger p < .10$ ;  $*p < .05$ ;  $**p < .01$

(Salvatore et al., 2010)

# ***JDTC Best Practices***

- **Require guardians at status hearings**
- **Judge presides over status hearings**
- **Reduce associations with delinquent peers**
- **Enhance guardian supervision of teens**
- **Model consistent disciplinary practices**
- **Avoid over-reliance on detention (sops up cost savings)**

# ***Family Drug Treatment Courts***

- **Multi-Site Quasi-Experimental Study**
  - Matched comparison samples
  - 4 counties in CA, NY and NV
- **Parental Outcomes**
  - More likely to enter and remain in treatment
  - More likely to successfully complete treatment
- **Child Outcomes**
  - Less time in out-of-home placements
  - More likely to be reunified
  - Longer time to permanency (1 site)

# ***The Verdicts . . .***

- **Adult Drug Courts** reduce crime, substance abuse and family conflicts, but have variable cost benefits
- **DWI Courts** *can* reduce recidivism, but only with specialized programming
- **Juvenile Drug Courts** *can* reduce crime and substance abuse, *if* they use best practices
- **Family Drug Treatment Courts** often reduce parental substance abuse and improve child welfare